

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

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Volume XLIII

SEPTEMBER, 1953

Number 9



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SETTLEMENT REACHED IN AFTOSA PROBLEM

Settlement has been reached in the foot-and-mouth (aftosa) problem on the basis of suggestions made by the Mexican section of the Mexican-United States Commission for the eradication of this disease. The agreement calls for evacuating, not slaughtering, the approximately 10,000 cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats in the quarantine zone, the Department of Agriculture recently announced. After the animals have been cleared out, the disease area will be disinfected, including burning of the pastures. Animals 6 to 9 miles around the infected zone will be vaccinated by Commission employees.

RANCH DAY SCHEDULED

How to live with drought of semi-arid rangelands in the Southwest will be the subject for discussion when New Mexico A & M College, in conjunction with Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, holds its annual Ranch Day on October 12, near Las Cruces, New Mexico.

All ranchers are invited to attend this educational event.

LABORATORY EXTENDS OPERATIONS

The Bureau of Animal Husbandry has acquired the supervision of the Ft. Wingate, New Mexico Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, through transfer from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Interior Department as of August 1.

The laboratory was set up in 1935 to help provide the Indians with better wool for rug weaving, by means of grading up native Navajo sheep with high-grade rams. The work now will be continued in aid to the Indians but will be extended to include fleece and mutton production for the benefit of all sheep raisers in the Southwest. The station has over 2,400 acres of land with buildings.

ENTRY DEADLINE NEARS

Judging of sheep at the 1953 Pacific International Livestock Exposition will be-

gin Wednesday, October 21st at 9 a.m. Ralph O. Shaffer of West Milton, Ohio, and Claude Steusloff, Salem, Oregon, will handle the judging chores. This year's exposition will run from October 20-24, inclusive.

The premium list for the 1953 Pacific International has just been released and is now available on request to the office at North Portland. Exhibitors should keep in mind entries for the show close on October 1st.

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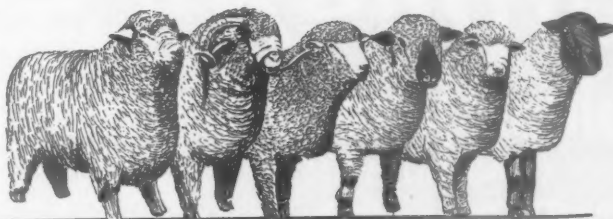
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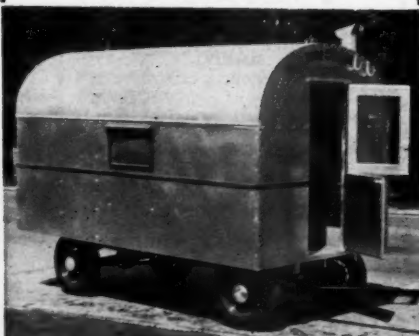
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IT'S DISPLAY TIME FOR MEAT BOARD

Fall time brings county and State fair time. With the coming of the fair season, the National Live Stock and Meat Board has planned a group of colorful displays presenting educational features concerning one of America's outstanding foods—meat.

A unique feature of this year's Board exhibits is one presenting a comprehensive idea of the diets of four countries—Australia, the United States, China and India.

Meat exhibits are increasing in popularity from year to year, according to the Board. Forty-six educational meat displays set up last year were attended by more than 3.5 million persons—and they represented every State in the Union.

'HOPPERS INCREASE

One of the most destructive insects presently active in the United States is the grasshopper who has wreaked his damaging blows across the Nation from Maryland to California, according to USDA entomologists.

While the grasshopper has been increasing his destructive ways, the pink bollworm, the most threatening pest of cotton, has shown a great reduction this year in South Texas.

Infestations of grasshoppers have occurred over much wider areas than at any time in recent years. Aerial and ground application of 'hopper killing insecticides has been completed in several of the worst spots.

WHEAT ACREAGE CONTROL

Nine out of ten wheat farmers or 87.2 voted in favor of marketing quotas on the 1954 crop and the retention of a support price level of 90 percent of parity. As a result of the vote, production will be reduced about 20 percent from the current year's operation. Wheat price supports at 90 percent of parity amount to \$2.20 a bushel. If the quota had been rejected, supports would have dropped to about 50 percent of parity or around \$1.20 per bushel. In 1942, the last time farmers voted on wheat acreage controls, the vote was 82.4 in favor of marketing quotas.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

JULY	AUG	SEPT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
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National Association Events

★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

Conventions and Meetings

- November 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.
- November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Green River, Wyoming.
- November 4-5: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.
- November 6-7: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
- November 9-10: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
- November 12-14: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
- November 15-16: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.
- November 18-20: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Bozeman, Montana.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.
- January 12-14: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Shows and Sales

- September 15: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.
- September 18-19: Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale, Newell, South Dakota.
- September 18: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
- September 19: Pocatello Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
- September 23: Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
- September 22-23: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
- September 24: Salt Lake Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- September 24: Annual Ram Sale, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.
- October 5-6: National Columbia Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- October 15: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- October 20-24: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
- October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.
- November 16: Columbia-Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Ogden, Utah.
- November 28-December 5: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
- December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
- January 15-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

INTERESTED IN YUCCA?

Production and uses of yucca, considered a most valuable plant of southwestern deserts for conservation of soil and water and for shelter and food for cattle, are discussed in a new booklet published by the USDA. The booklet, Monograph No. 17, is available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 50 cents a copy.

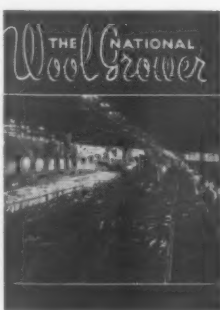
RESEARCH HEAD NAMED

Dr. Arthur W. Lindquist, long one of the USDA's top entomologists (insect specialist), was recently appointed head of one of the Department's research divisions. Dr. Lindquist has been a pioneer in research in applying techniques of atomic science to investigations of insects.

SUFFOLK SOCIETY MEETING

The American Suffolk Sheep Society held its annual meeting in the Ben Lomond Hotel, Ogden, Utah, on August 20, preceding the National Ram Sale. Officers elected were: R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah, president; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, first vice president; W. Carl Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, second vice president. Directors: R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah; Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California (to fill the unexpired term of Howard Vaughn).

THE COVER



"A great sheep show." This was the general comment of those who viewed the hundreds of pens of top quality rams that lined the arena in the Ogden Coliseum at the 38th National Ram Sale. From the platform at the balcony entrance to the sales ring, the point at which this picture was taken by Secretary Brett Gray of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, it looked to some like the most wonderful exhibit of sheep ever seen in the United States.

NOTE: Rams from the vacant pens in the foreground were on their way through the auction ring.

September, 1953

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THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

SEPTEMBER, 1953

Number 9

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Sheep Industry and the Future

"SIGNS of the times" are often revealed by special events such as the spending of hard-earned cash by the wool and lamb producer at the National Ram Sale. This event has been used as one barometer to measure economic and psychological conditions in the industry through the years and has been a good reflector of things to come.

The 38th National Ram Sale is now history and the record is clear. As expressed by one "sage" of the industry: "The white-faced sale shows a lack of confidence in the wool end of the industry and those in the production business are buying the best mutton rams available in an effort to pull them through."

An analysis of the record would seem to bear this out. Although the total sale average (as shown elsewhere in this issue) is higher than a year ago, the rams used to produce the finer grades of wool and the replacements suffered prices far below the costs of production.

The Rambouillet rams averaged less than \$57 per head, the lowest since 1943, 1944 and 1945 when tremendous liquidation was taking place in the industry. The medium to medium fine-wooled rams showed the same general decline.

The blackfaced mutton type rams were in keen demand, particularly the Suffolk which is most desired by the range operator. The reason, of course, is to produce the mutton-type lamb.

From these statistics further reduction in breeding flocks is evident. And its main cause is lack of stability in the wool market price levels which equal the cost of production—at least.

The stabilization of the price of domestic wool at levels to encourage production has been the goal of your National—particularly this year. The August National Wool Grower, page 11, is evidence of this effort.

The hearings before the United States Tariff Commission will be over before this issue is available and the Commission will have the evidence as to what the foreign policy is continuing to do to the industry.

It is the belief that favorable temporary action will be afforded the industry through the protection of the Government support program by the imposition of a fee or quota. This will be temporary.

The price of wool shows strength and is

strengthening. This should, with the help of a fee or quota, assist in disposing of the 100 million pound stockpile of wool and provide a better atmosphere for the 1954 domestic clip.

The industry must develop a long-range program. The opportunity will be presented for such a program through not only hearings in Washington, but before members of the appropriate committees in the field this fall. The industry must determine the long-range solution, and there is one, but to reach it everyone interested must participate.

Action will have to be taken before the fall conventions in order to make our position known in the field hearings and then reappraisal can be made at the various conventions for the Washington hearings

when Congress convenes again. There is no time like the present to visit with your legislators, the most of whom are home, and tell them what must be done to improve the outlook for the industry.

One reads every day of the restrictions being placed by various countries to protect their industries from import competition, but these same countries protest the slightest move in the United States to protect the domestic industries from currency devaluations and manipulations.

Let's all take an interest in this problem and provide for a long-range solution. Your suggestions for the future, your criticisms of the present efforts will be appreciated and should reach the office of your National as soon as possible.

—J. M. (Casey) Jones

PUBLIC HEARINGS TO BE HELD

Long-Range Agricultural Program

WITH an overhauling of the entire farm program scheduled for the next session of Congress, the House Agricultural Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Hope of Kansas, plans a bus tour of major farming areas of the country this fall. Object of the trip is to talk with farmers and get their ideas on such topics as: supports for storable commodities without inviting excess production, flexible supports, two-price system, support for perishables, exports and foreign trade, soil and water conservation, crop insurance, and farm credit.

First hearings are set for several points in the Southeast, but the committee expects to visit in midwestern cities in October and the Far West in November. No official schedule for the later hearings has been announced yet.

Public Land Matters

Senator George D. Aiken (Vermont), chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, announced on August 25, his committee would hold public hearings in the West on grazing policies and range improvements in the national forests, as follows:

Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 11
(Science Lecture Hall, University of New Mexico)

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15
(Governor's Conference Room,
State Capitol Bldg.)

Helena, Montana, September 17
(House Chamber, Capitol Bldg.)

These preliminary hearings in the West are to be followed by formal hearings in Washington on S.2548 (identical to H.R. 6787) introduced on August 1 at the request of President Eisenhower on administration of the national forests. (Full story on this bill is carried in this issue.)

Discussion in the hearings in the West, according to announcement, will be confined to grazing policies and range improvements, on which the committee wants to get first-hand information.

Included in the committee's western visit are tours to national forests in the three regions to study different range problems and an inspection of the Manitou Experimental Range in the Pike National Forest at Colorado Springs.

Minerals, Fuels and the Sheep Industry

Senator Malone (Nevada), chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, plans to set hearings in the West for a subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels. Discussion at these hearings, according to our information, may also include the economic situation in the sheep industry.

Quick Tariff Action Seen

DECISION by the U. S. Tariff Commission on the new request for increased import duties on foreign wool under Section 22 of the Agricultural Act is anticipated within the next three weeks after Government promises to rush action to relieve the domestic industry and the Government support program from the impact of cheap imports. Facts developed at the hearings in Washington this month showed sufficient need for such action.

The Tariff Commission's decision, however, will not be made public until after the President has received it and made his decision on the matter.

Late in August the Secretary of Agriculture said the then pending hearings made it impossible for him to declare an emergency in this instance and that the Department of Agriculture could not request the President to invoke the emergency clause of the recently passed Cordon Amendment and raise the tariff duties by Executive order.

The hearing opened in Washington, August 31 and continued into the first days of September. John H. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was the opening witness, making a strong case for the need for imposition of additional tariff duties to protect the support program. The Department witness then caused consternation among domestic industry representatives by officially requesting only a 7 cents a clean pound additional import fee. This would amount to approximately 3 cents a pound in the grease.

Domestic industry representatives immediately declared such a fee inadequate and set 12 cents a pound as a minimum, with the National Wool Marketing Corporation testifying it would take from 12 to 15 cents per pound, clean basis, to give any effective relief against imports of grease wool. That would yield only 5 to 7 cents a grease pound.

National Wool Growers Association President Ray W. Willoughby followed John Davis on the stand with the story of the economic plight of the domestic industry plus a definite assertion that a minimum import fee of 12 cents a pound, clean basis, was needed in addition to present tariff to prevent the import situation from removing any possibility of marketing the present Government stockpile in an orderly fashion during the marketing of the balance of the 1953 clip.

During Department of Agriculture testi-

mony a new selling policy was announced for the stockpile of 1952 wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Changing their original policy of holding the wool until they receive 115 percent of the loan price, the Department announced that wool would be sold at 103 percent of the loan price plus 1 cent a pound (grease), for selling commission or the market price whichever is higher. In other words, the

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY COMMISSION COMPLETE

THE setting up of the 17-man Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, authorized under the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which became law on August 7, 1953, is now completed.

President Eisenhower has asked Clarence Randall, chairman of the board of the Inland Steel Corporation, to serve as chairman of the new Commission. The other six men appointed by the President are: Jesse W. Tapp, executive vice president of the Bank of America, San Francisco; John Hay Whitney, senior partner, J. H. Whitney and Co., New York; Davis J. McDonald, president, United Steel Workers of CIO, Pittsburgh; Cola G. Parker, chairman of the board, Kimberley-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin; John H. Williams, professor of political economy, Harvard University; and Lamar Fleming, Jr., president, Anderson Clayton and Co., Houston, Texas.

As required by the act, Vice President Nixon and House Speaker Martin have named five members from each branch of Congress as follows:

Senators Millikin (R., Colo.), Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) Bush (R., Conn.), Byrd (D., Va.) and George (D., Ga.).

Representatives Reed (R., N.Y.), Simpson (R., Penn.), Vorys (R., Ohio), Cooper (D., Tenn.) and Richards (D., S.C.).

This important Commission will study the entire foreign trade and tariff policy of the Government and its relation to foreign aid and the military program. Its report is to be made to the President within six weeks after Congress convenes in January.

103 percent of the loan price plus the selling commission was set as a minimum and if market price is higher, that will be the prevailing sales price. The 103 percent figure was predicated on confidential Department figures, which were presented to the Commission but were not made public at the time, as the Government costs in handling the loan program.

J. Frank Dings, Acting General Manager, testified for the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with Dave Judd, the organization's secretary-treasurer, appearing with him during the questioning period.

Other witnesses on behalf of the domestic industry were J. M. Jones, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association; Ray Ogg for the American Farm Bureau Federation; Lloyd C. Halvorson for the National Grange; John J. Riggle for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Dr. A. F. Vass of the University of Wyoming; Byron Wilson for the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and Gilbert H. Robinson for the Forstmann Woolen Company.

Opposition was led by the Boston Wool Trade Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers with representatives of the American Trade Association for British Woolens and the Economic Counselor of the Argentine Embassy also appearing in opposition.

Schreiber Named to Tariff Commission

THE Senate, on July 31, confirmed President Eisenhower's appointment of Walter R. Schreiber as a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission. This action fills the position that has been vacant for many months and completes the 6-man membership of the Commission.

Mr. Schreiber, whose term runs to June 16, 1958, is a native of Oregon, a graduate of Oregon State College and the University of Washington, and holds a Ph.D. from the University of Bari, Italy. He entered the service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1934 as an agricultural economist with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in California. In 1938 he was appointed agricultural attache at the U. S. Embassy in Paris. Military service called him from that post and at the close of the War, he became affiliated again with the U.S.D.A. in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, now Foreign Agricultural Service, as an international commodity specialist in charge of dried nuts and fruits.

The National Wool Grower



Lamb Promotion Program Outlined

"We recommend to all the packers that they make an automatic deduction of two cents per head of sheep and lambs slaughtered, with the idea that the money be turned over to the National Wool Growers Association for lamb and mutton promotion; further that a committee of at least five be appointed by the President of the National Wool Growers Association to follow up this recommendation, to study the mechanics of this deduction, and to study the mechanics or means of financing a lamb program; that this committee, after its study, report to the National Wool Growers Convention in Long Beach, California."

THIS action was taken by 35 representatives of sheepmen, packers, commission men, retailers and promotion groups, following seven hours' discussion at the Ben Lomond Hotel, Ogden, Utah, on August 22, 1953.

"It is my hope," President Ray W. Wiloughby of the National Wool Growers said in his opening statement, "that from this meeting a cross-section industry committee will be formed which will put in the necessary time and effort to develop statewide lamb promotion programs, a nationwide lamb promotion program, or both, and submit these plans to the various groups so that a plan will be sufficiently developed by National Convention time and an active program instituted. . . . It is my belief that

the benefits go so far beyond just the producer that both the work and financial responsibility should be distributed beyond just the National Wool Growers' organization. The competitive problems involved with other meats, seasonal marketing problems, and even the retail distribution problem are going to have to be seriously studied."

Everyone, of course, could agree with the statement that financing a nationwide lamb promotion program would be a serious undertaking. There was, however, difference of opinion as how best it might be done. One plan which had considerable support was to ask financial institutions to make the deduction from the accounts of their sheepmen borrowers. If the banks were sold on the necessity and value of a lamb program, the producer could be directed to include an item for such a program in his annual budget. President Russell Brown of the Washington Association and Secretary Brett Gray of the Colorado Association thought this method would be the simplest way to collect the necessary funds. In this connection reference was made to a similar plan put into operation in the early 1930's for a nationwide lamb promotion program. The plan started off well but suffered an untimely death when the epidemic of bank failures hit the country in that depression era. I. H. Jacob of the Producers' Livestock Loan Company also pointed out that all producers might not be borrowers.

Another proposal was to have the Na-

tional Association fix quotas for its affiliated State groups that would include sufficient funds for both lamb and wool promotion. Then the States would make the individual dues sufficiently high to meet the quota or collect the funds in some other way. If this plan were selected President John Noh of the Idaho Association said it would be necessary for his State to triple their dues to get a sufficient promotion fund, which would not be wise from an organization standpoint, in his opinion.

Since the promotion program is to be a nationwide, long-range one, the discussion finally resolved itself into agreement that an automatic packer collection on all lambs slaughtered would be necessary to finance the program. Also, in that way every lamb producer and feeder would be doing his share. Representatives of several States discussed the probable reaction of feeders to this program. President Harold Josendal of the Wyoming Association thought the feeders might not favor the deduction. Angus McIntosh of Colorado thought trouble would occur as the feeders would want lamb advertising in the early months of the year when they are selling their lambs rather than in the fall when they are making their purchases and at a time when the fat lamb producers undoubtedly would want special promotional efforts.

President Chandler Church of the Nevada Association, however, held that since the feeder would know the deduction was to be made from his sales, he would take

it into account when making his purchases from the producer. Likewise, he said, it would be impossible to select any one time of the year for advertising lamb without stepping on someone's toes. In his opinion, however, all of these factors would be balanced out in the long-range, continuous program that was proposed.

A wire received from J. C. Petersen of the Petersen Sheep Company of Spencer, Iowa, said he felt lamb feeders would be in complete agreement with any national lamb promotion program.

Included in the discussion was consideration of what the attitude of the packers might be. Mr. Harry Bourne of Wilson and Company said there might be some legal points that would have to be cleared up before the deduction could be made. The collection of funds for the Meat Board, he said, had proved quite difficult. There were expressions from the floor to the effect that the packers had just as much at stake in the program as the producers; that they were already collecting for the turkey producers and that they were faced with making a special beef promotion collection.

G. N. Winder, honorary president of the National and a proponent of the theory that the best way to collect the promotion fund was directly from the producer by including it in his association dues, called attention to the fact that the special lamb fee of 50 cents which the packers had been deducting since 1938, had only built up a \$20,000 fund to the present time.

A proposal to collect a merchandising fee of 10 cents per head was presented by Mike Hayes, commission man of Denver. The producer, as we understand the plan, would "contract" to furnish prime and choice lambs for slaughtering. He would pay ten cents per head into the program and the lambs would be stamped by the packers with a trade mark to show that the producer was participating in the program. If any of the lambs the producer marketed failed to make the choice grade, the packer would then deduct ten cents a head on the number not making that grade. "Next year that producer," Mr. Hayes said, "would see to it that his lambs were choice or prime, so it would be an improvement program as well as a merchandising program." The merchandising fund would be left to accumulate and when a depression low is hit, a prize of say \$5,000 would be offered for the best essay on "Why I Like Lamb." Accompanying each essay would be a lamb sales slip showing the cut purchased, its weight and price per pound. This would give a comparative check on retail prices in various areas. The winner of

the essay would receive the \$5,000 and the retailer who sold the lamb to the winner, would receive \$2,500.

This plan is one used very successfully by many firms today in increasing commodity sales.

Financing was recognized as just one phase of the tremendous problem before the group meeting in Ogden. In fact, some of the delegates wondered if they were not trying to put the cart before the horse by not attempting to set up a definite program to sell the proposal before launching a financing program.

The majority of expressions, however, were to the effect that the program should be handled by the National Live Stock and

LAMB PROMOTION AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

President Willoughby of the National Wool Growers Association on August 31, asked the following to serve on the Special Lamb Promotion and Research Committee, recommended at the special lamb meeting in Ogden, Utah, on August 22: S. P. Arbios, Stockton, California, chairman; John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho; Jack Canning, Eden, Texas; Harold Cohn, Heppner, Oregon and James A. Hooper, Salt Lake City, Utah. Secretary Brett Gray of the Colorado Wool Growers Association has been asked to be the Committee's secretary.

Meat Board and the willingness of the Board to cooperate was expressed by its chairman, G. N. Winder of Colorado. "Any enlarged educational and publicity program that the Board can handle, even if it means increased personnel, to that extent it is ready and willing at all times to carry out the wishes of the producers," Chairman Winder said. However, he pointed out that it has never been the policy of the Board to enter into the paid advertising field for fear of endangering its regular services.

The wide scope of the Meat Board's work along lines of research, education and publicity was outlined briefly by Redman B. Davis, Director of the Meat Board's Department of Information. With the excellence of the Meat Board's work, sheepmen are all familiar.

While Mr. Davis' talk was a general survey of the work done on beef, pork and lamb, Mr. Winder emphasized the fact that lamb, because it is easily handled, actually receives a far greater share of the Board's publicity than the number of lambs slaughtered and the money going into the Board from lambs produced and sold warrant in relation to beef and pork.

Carl Neumann, new Meat Board assistant manager, also stressed this fact. "Lamb creates a lot of interest," he said. "Our Augie Ring of the Merchandising Department, recently put on a lamb cutting demonstration on a TV program and made only one mention of the folder 'Let's Have Lamb' and from that single reference, 1600 requests for the folder were received."

Accomplishments of local or area campaigns were full demonstrated in reports by:

W. P. (Chet) Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, on handling the difficult problem of finding an outlet for Imperial Valley lambs last winter, caused by unusual feed conditions, before the California spring lambs moved in volume to market.

Mike Hayes, who initiated and conducted the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb campaign last January, with the publicity stimulants of a Governor's proclamation and the presentation of a lamb carcass to President Eisenhower.

Harold Cohn who put over Oregon's very successful Mid-Winter Lamb Festival a year ago. (Details on these programs have appeared in previous issues of the National Wool Grower.)

The exceptionally valuable help received from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the chain stores and the individual meat retailers, extension services of the universities and colleges were commended by all of these local campaign leaders. The success of all such campaigns, Secretary Wing pointed out, lies in having promotion plans fully prepared before the lambs start to move.

These three areas, it was implied, are prepared to meet local lamb problems this coming winter. Mr. Cohn said they had a sufficient balance left from the amount contributed by the State association to the program and voluntary payments by individuals, to set the program up again this year. Colorado Lamb, through the Colorado State Advertising and Publicity Committee, is to be featured in advertisements running from September through June, 1954. The schedule calls for three insertions in American Restaurant, three in Hotel Manage-

ment, three in the Steward and three in Food Topics.

The lamb promotion program which the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and its State affiliates are pushing this season was highlighted by National Auxiliary President, Mrs. J. T. Murdock of Heber City, Utah. Their program seeks cooperation with local markets in selling to the housewives; pushing the use of lamb in summer picnics, lamb barbecues and lamb chop fries instead of steak fries; sponsoring cooking contests in 4H Club work; sponsoring "lamb" days—days when the retailer will feature a certain inexpensive cut at reduced prices; asking packers to feature canned lamb stew and canned roast lamb as is now done with beef. A special fall and winter campaign is in progress under the direction of Mrs. Roland Hanson, National Lamb Promotion Chairman.

For many years, Mrs. Murdock stated, the Washington Auxiliary has made and sold thousands of hamburgers at their State and county fairs and other exhibition points. Colorado is currently working with the Woolworth people who are featuring lamb and the Texas group are working on curing legs of lamb. Considerable publicity, she said, had been obtained by sending one to President and Mrs. Eisenhower for their Easter dinner.

Using a cooking demonstration at Heber City as an example, Mrs. Murdock described the manner in which a local lamb cooking demonstration is handled, in cooperation with the Extension Service of the Utah State Agricultural College, the local sheepmen who furnish the lamb for the demonstration and the retail markets who see that sufficient lamb is available, and distribute lamb recipe folders.

However valuable these promotion campaigns at local levels are, according to President John Noh of the Idaho Association and Vice President John Breckenridge of the National, they do not meet the problem of such States as Idaho where the major portion of the lamb crop is made up of fat lambs that are shipped to central markets. "A long-range, continuous program is the only answer," Mr. Noh said.

For such a program, Secretary James A. Hooper of the Utah Wool Growers Association presented a broad outline. Such a campaign, he said, should be aimed at the wide distribution and popularization of lamb under the direction of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Public relations and appreciation of lamb should also be considered of prime importance. This phase of the program, Mr. Hooper said,

would mean very close cooperation with the various departments of the Government, particularly those of Labor and Agriculture. All public officers in fact, should be acquainted with the value of meat in the diet and how the actual value of meat compares with various other commodities and also with wages. Commentators of all types should be given authentic information on the price of lamb and other foods and all publications should be encouraged to publicize lamb values. Mr. Hooper advocated that lamb importations be discouraged. Packers and retailers should be encouraged to continue their efficient work. Salesmen particularly should be educated on meat values so that the customers will

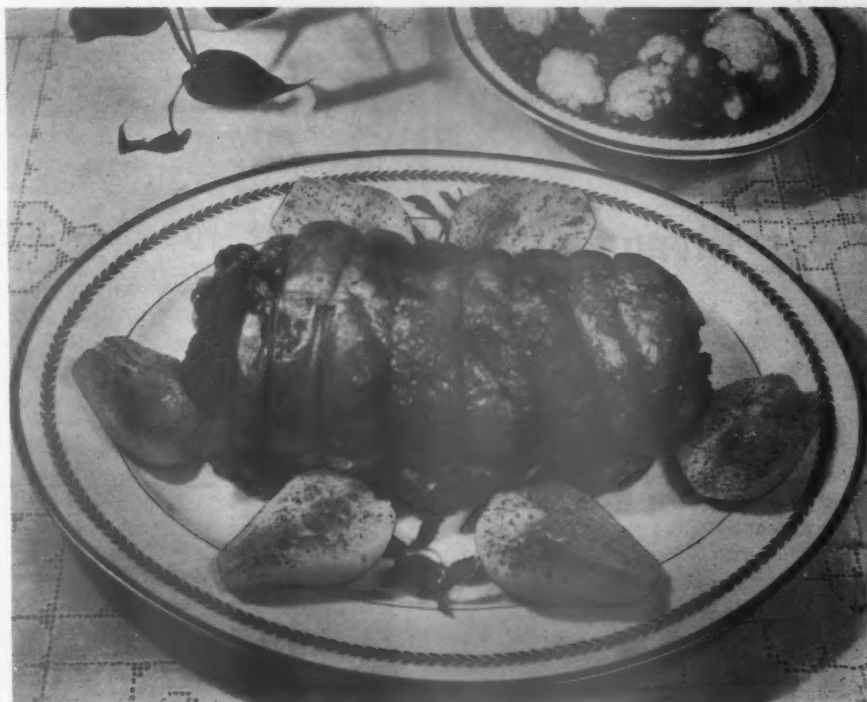
realize they are getting full value in purchases made. He also suggested that hotels and restaurants be encouraged to provide more meat dishes, particularly lamb.

Chris Pittman of the Connor Advertising Agency of Denver, Colorado, presented his agency's proposal for a six-months' program centered in five large mid-western cities where lamb consumption is low, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City and St. Louis. Their plan would utilize the media of newspapers, radio and TV. Under the proposal it was intended to spend about \$10,000 for each city during the six months, making the total cost about \$50,000.

(Continued on page 10)

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Serve Rolled Lamb Shoulder Hot or Cold



Roller Lamb Shoulder, an autumn-time must.

Roast Rolled Lamb Shoulder
Tasty Pear Halves
Whipped Potatoes Peas and Cauliflower
Tossed Salad
Corn Sticks
Butter or Margarine
Apple Pie
Coffee Milk

ROLLED LAMB SHOULDER

5 to 6-pound rolled lamb shoulder
Salt and pepper

Season rolled lamb shoulder with salt

and pepper. Place on a rack in an open roasting pan. Insert a meat thermometer so that the bulb reaches the center of the thickest part. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) about 3 to 3½ hours or until done. The meat thermometer will register 175° F. for medium-done; 180° F. for well-done lamb. Allow 35 to 40 minutes per pound for roasting. Garnish with pear halves brushed with melted butter or margarine, sprinkled with nutmeg and heated on rack with roast during last 15 minutes of cooking time.

Rilea W. Doe of Safeway Stores thought TV spots were good and suggested they be slanted to the time when women who cook, listen—in the morning. Twelve spots during the day, seven from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 noon, three in the afternoon and two in the evening were suggested. The importance of making lamb eaters out of youngsters was also stressed by Mr. Doe. The innovation of canned lamb for babies was a great step in that direction, he said. The fact that special research would be necessary to find out what a lamb promotion program should be and do was noted by Robert Franklin, Public Relations Counsel of the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

The task of shaping up a concrete program on lamb promotion and research to present to the National Wool Growers Convention, December 7-10, in Long Beach, falls upon the committee of five to be named by President Willoughby. And back of any program, it was generally conceded at the August 22 meeting, lies the responsibility of the lamb producer and the feeder to see that fat lambs are marketed in the "bloom" and feeders in the right degree of finish, thereby furnishing highest quality lamb for the market.

In Memoriam

T. A. Kincaid

A most distinguished member of the Texas sheep industry died in his suite at the St. Angelus Hotel, in San Angelo on August 4. In his long life of 84 years, Thomas Albert Kincaid made part of the sheep history of West Texas and of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Born in Bastrop County on August 30, 1868, Mr. Kincaid went to West Texas when 16 years old. He started his career with \$3 in his pocket and a desire to be a cowboy; in fact, he had a great contempt for sheep and all things pertaining to them. A job of unloading and loading wool at a warehouse changed his perspective. And at the peak of his operations, he ran sheep flocks of more than 30,000 head that produced annual clips of above 100,000 pounds. His land holdings exceeded 100,000 acres.

In addition to building his own sheep operation, Mr. Kincaid also worked for the advancement of the industry as a whole. He headed the activities of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association from 1925 to 1936, the longest time any one has held the presidency post of the Texas organization. During that period

BOX SCORE				
1953 NATIONAL RAM SALE				
CONSIGNORS AND PURCHASERS OF RAMS BRINGING THE TOP PRICE IN EACH CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL BREEDS				
Consignor	Purchaser	Price Per Head		
		Stud Rams	Reg. Rams	Range Rams
SUFFOLKS				
Arthur C. B. Grenville Morrin, Alta., Canada	F. W. Nissen Esparto, California	\$2.025		
Arthur C. B. Grenville Morrin, Alta., Canada	Covey-Bagley-Dayton Cokeville, Wyoming		\$800	
H. L. Finch & Sons Soda Springs, Idaho	Leland Ray Smith Craig, Colorado			\$270
RAMBOUILLETS				
Nielson Sheep Co. Ephraim, Utah	H. W. Dodge Easton, Md.	\$1.500		
Geo. L. Beal & Sons Ephraim, Utah	Julian Mendiola Ontario, Oregon		\$82.50	
Clifford Olsen Ephraim, Utah	Andrew Little, Jr. Emmett, Idaho			\$65
COLUMBIAS				
Pete Thomas Malad, Idaho	A. Don Batty & Sons Vernal, Utah	\$450		
Utah State Agricultural College Logan, Utah	Lester R. Schulz Sheridan, Montana		\$95	
R. J. Shown Monte Vista, Colorado	Utah State Agricultural College Logan, Utah			\$100
HAMPSHIRE				
Matthews Bros. Ovid, Idaho	College of Southern Utah Cedar City, Utah	\$375		
Roy B. Warrick & Son Oskaloosa, Iowa	H. F. Dangberg L. & L. S. Co. Minden, Nevada		\$120	
Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho	J. & H. Livestock Salt Lake City, Utah			\$105
PANAMAS				
Fred M. Laidlaw Muldoon, Idaho	J. A. Ririe Magrath, Alta., Canada	\$140		
Fred M. Laidlaw Muldoon, Idaho	L. W. Roberts Cokeville, Wyoming		\$70	
Fred M. Laidlaw Muldoon, Idaho	L. W. Roberts Cokeville, Wyoming			\$47.50

he represented the Texas group on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. Many sheepmen and their wives will long remember the generous hospitality of the Texas Association and of Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid at the 1929 National Convention in San Angelo.

Mr. Kincaid organized the Central Storage Company in San Angelo and also served from 1937 to 1939 as a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Commission.

Throughout his years, he maintained a very progressive attitude, envisioned wool scouring plants and a great packing industry for his State, and urged that money be spent toward the growth of the country rather than allowed to lie idle in banks.

After Mrs. Kincaid's death in 1943, Mr. Kincaid moved from Ozona where they had lived for many years to San Angelo. The Kincaids had eleven sons and daughters,

nine of whom survive. Also surviving are two sisters of Mr. Kincaid, 20 grandchildren and 26 great grandchildren.

Marshall Bond

MARSHALL Bond, former president of the California Wool Growers Association, died recently in California. He was 57.

Mr. Bond was president of the California Association for two years, from 1939 to 1940. He was head of the Boston Land Co., and a large farm operator on the West Side, San Joaquin Valley. Besides California operations, the company also had large ranch holdings in Utah.

He served as president of the San Joaquin District Wool Growers Association, later as a State director, and then as California president.

Funeral services were held at Lemoore in Kings County, on August 18.

A typical crowd scene at 38th National Ram Sale.



38th National Marked By Sharp Extremes

The National Ram Sale Sheep Industry Barometer

SHARP extremes marked the bidding at the 38th National Ram Sale held in Ogden, Utah, on August 20 and 21. And while some consignors made advantageous sales, others were discouraged with their income tallies, but when the smoke from the sale had cleared, sale averages were slightly higher than last year. An average of \$114.17 was paid for 1,154 head of rams. This is an increase of \$3.23 per head over the 1952 average on 1505 rams.

First day results saw prices zoom towards rock-bottom low as the whiteface wool breeds weren't in demand. But when the blackface breeds, especially the Suffolks, came into the ring the second day price averages jumped considerably over the past years. In fact, several high-price records were set in the Suffolk sales.

J. M. (Casey) Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, blamed the first-day slump on the poor wool market. Big wool imports from Argentina and Uruguay the last year or so have been vastly underselling the domestic market, Mr. Jones said.

"Strategically, we feel it's most important for the Government to straighten out this situation," he said. "After all, this country only produces a third or less of the wool it uses. Lack of action by Administration officials to curb excessive imports of 'peon-produced' wool has left the buyer of the whiteface rams short of confidence and cash."

Columbias Opened the Auction

The average price of this usually popular breed dropped \$21 per head from the 1952 average, and the \$70.42 average paid this year for the 215 offered was less than one-third of the average in 1951.

Pete Thomas of Malad, Idaho, sold the

top-selling Columbia stud to A. D. Batty and Sons of Vernal, Utah for \$450.

Panamas, Corriedales and Targhees all took drops in their dollar sales of last year. Corriedales declined 41 percent from last year's sales, as they dropped from a \$52.50 average to a discouraging \$31.25 this year.

Rambouillets, due to the apparent lack of interest in replacement production, dropped most in the general price slump. Stud rams, averaging \$548.33 in 1952, dropped to the low price of \$242.15 this year, in spite of the \$1,500 top-seller that went to H. W. Dodge of Easton, Maryland. This ram was consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah.

The complexion of the sale brightened considerably on the final day when the blackface breeds, fat lamb producers, went into the ring. Suffolks were especially in demand by the buyers in attendance, and United States records were broken in two divisions of Suffolk sales.

Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alberta, Canada, consigned the record-breaking

Suffolks. The sales-topping yearling stud sold to F. W. Nissen of Esparto, California, for \$2025. Another Grenville ram was close behind, as Ralph Pembroke of Big Lake, Texas, paid \$2,000 for a yearling stud.

A record breaking pen of five yearling rams, also a Grenville entry, was purchased by Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, for \$800 per head. Averages for the Suffolk breed were well above last year's sale. This year single studs averaged \$740.48, highest in the history of the National Sale, while last year's single studs averaged \$405.71. The Suffolk registered pen average of \$213.07 was also a new high for this division.

The high breed average was \$204.60 on 354 head of Suffolks. This is a 52 percent increase over 1952's top average of \$133.69 made by the same breed on 392 head.

Hampshire averages showed a 35 percent increase over last year's sales. The top-selling stud went to the Branch Agricultural College for \$375. It was consigned by Matthews Bros. of Ovid, Idaho.

Large crowds attended the two-day sale that attracted buyers as well as consignors from all across the Nation and Canada. Besides the National Ram Sale, large followings were at the National Sheep Dog Trials, the Old-Fashioned Barbecue, and the Shepherd's Golf Tournament. All of these events were held in conjunction with the Ram Sale.

Complete records of the transactions of the 38th National Ram Sale can be found on accompanying pages of this issue.

OUR TURN

Something usually goes wrong at a Ram Sale. Either the consignors aren't getting what they should for their rams, or, perhaps, buyers are paying too much for what they buy. Well, this year, we had our turn at feeling despair too. Our cameras went "haywire" right in the middle of the whiteface selling. Thus, we haven't as many pictures on the following pages of the first day's sales as we have of the second.

Play by Play Description

THE SALE IN DETAIL

	Price Per Head		Price Per Head
COLUMBIAS			
Alden K. Barton & Sons, Manti, Utah			
Lot 4, 1 Stud Yearling to Frazier Livestock Company, Woodruff, Utah	\$ 140.00	Lot 39, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 14, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lester R. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana	75.00	Lot 47, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	60.00
Lot 31, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	52.50	Lot 50, 5 Range Yearlings to Lester R. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana	70.00
		Lot 53, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	65.00
Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah			
Lot 1, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada	235.00	Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah	
Lot 9, 1 Stud Yearling to Olin Greaves, Preston, Idaho	100.00	Lot 7, 1 Stud Yearling to Joseph R. Hopkins, Star Rt., Coalville, Utah	80.00
Lot 17, 5 Registered Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill Nevada	60.00	Lot 13, 1 Stud Yearling to David Brown, Coalville, Utah	65.00
Lot 24, 10 Range Yearlings to Gaston Erramouspe, Rock Springs, Wyoming	80.00	Lot 15, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah	52.50
Lot 37, 9 Range Yearlings to Fairview Land Company, Fairview, Utah	52.50	Lot 28, 10 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	50.00
Lot 45, 5 Range Yearlings to Robison and Sorensen, Elko, Nevada	62.50	Henry A. Mansfield, Vernal, Utah	
		Lot 33, 5 Range Yearlings to J. E. Negus, St. Charles, Idaho	50.00
W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana			
Lot 5, 1 Stud Yearling to R. E. Brown, Bozeman, Montana	165.00	R. Bob Robinson, Logan, Utah	
Lot 11, 1 Stud Yearling to Shuey Bros., Billings, Montana	120.00	Lot 34, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	40.00
Lot 20, 5 Registered Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	60.00	R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado	
Lot 27, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	57.50	Lot 35, 5 Range Yearlings to Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah	100.00
Lot 40, 5 Range Yearlings to Wallace Ulmer, Miles City, Montana	55.00	Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho	
C. W. Dorney, Monte Vista, Colorado			
Lot 19, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	80.00	Lot 3, 1 Stud Yearling to A. Don Batty & Sons, Vernal, Utah	450.00
Lot 25, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Gaston Erramouspe, Rock Springs, Wyoming	62.50	Lot 10, 1 Stud Yearling to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	150.00
Lot 38, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	70.00	Lot 18, 5 Registered Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Geneva, Idaho	70.00
Lot 46, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	70.00	Lot 29, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	75.00
Lot 49, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	57.50	Lot 42, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 52, 5 Range Yearlings (Registered) to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	75.00	Lot 48, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
		Lot 51, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	67.50
Elkington Bros., Idaho Falls, Idaho			
Lot 30, 5 Range Yearlings to H. J. Newton, RFD #1, Box 110, Magna, Utah	65.00	Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah	
Lot 43, 5 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	65.00	Lot 8, 1 Stud Yearling to Lawrence W. Matthews, Grantsville, Utah	220.00
		Lot 21, 4 Registered Yearlings to Lester R. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana	95.00
Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah			
Lot 6, 1 Stud Yearling to Rudy Gunter, Kemmerer, Wyoming	220.00	Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho	
Lot 12, 1 Stud Yearling to Mrs. Bigelow Boysen, 951, East 14th St., Idaho Falls, Idaho	150.00	Lot 2, 1 Stud Yearling to W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana	170.00
Lot 16, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. Darwin Stillman, 3660 So. 20th East, Salt Lake City, Utah	65.00	Lot 22, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah	57.50
Lot 26, 5 Range Yearlings to Joseph O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah	75.00	Lot 32, 9 Range Yearlings to Magnuson Ranch, McGill, Nevada	40.00
		Lot 44, 5 Range Yearlings to Keith Johnson, Laketown, Utah	47.50

Price
Per Head

CORRIEDALES

C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 58, 5 Range Yearlings to George Condas, 637 East 9th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00
Lot 57, 5 Range Yearlings to L. & M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th So., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27.50

TARGHEES

Lowell Young, St. Anthony, Idaho

Lot 58, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, RFD #4, Ogden, Utah	40.00
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PANAMAS

Tom Bell, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 71, 5 Range Yearlings to M. R. Wilde, Croydon, Utah	37.50
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Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 63, 5 Registered Lambs to Robison & Sorensen, Elko, Nevada	40.00
Lot 66, 5 Range Lambs to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah	22.50

Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho

Lot 61, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada	140.00
Lot 62, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 74, 9 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	47.50
Lot 77, 10 Range Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Orvada, Nevada	42.50

Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 64, 5 Registered Yearlings to L. L. Peterson, Fairview, Utah	40.00
Lot 72, 5 Range Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Orvada, Nevada	40.00

Ricks Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 69, 5 Range Yearlings to R. H. Christensen, Fairview, Utah	25.00
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D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 65, 4 Registered Yearlings to L. & M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	32.50
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Top-selling pen of whitefaced crossbred rams (Rambouillet-Lincolns) went to L. W. Roberts of Cokeville, Wyoming. He paid Covey-Bagley-Dayton of Cokeville, \$67.50 per head.—NWGA Photo



Top-selling Columbia ram was sold by Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho, to A. Don Batty and Sons, Vernal, Utah, for \$450. Auctioneers are shown in the background.—NWGA Photo

Price
Per Head

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 67, 4 Range Yearlings to L. & M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27.50
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RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS

Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 78, 10 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	67.50
Lot 79, 10 Range Yearlings to Robison & Sorensen, Elko, Nevada	50.00
Lot 80, 10 Range Yearlings to Robison & Sorensen, Elko, Nevada	50.00

RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 81, 8 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	65.00
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RAMBOUILLETS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 139, 5 Range Yearlings to Sam F. Allen, Lyman, Utah	42.50
Lot 151, 5 Range Yearlings to Sam F. Allen, Lyman, Utah	30.00
Lot 160, 5 Range Yearlings to Wm. S. Young, Wanship, Utah	30.00
Lot 168, 5 Range Yearlings to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah	27.50

Geo. L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 102, 1 Stud Yearling to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	200.00
Lot 112, 1 Stud Yearling to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	250.00
Lot 120, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Wm. Russell, St. John, Utah	115.00
Lot 123, 5 Registered Yearlings to Julian Mendiola, Ontario, Oregon	82.50

	Price Per Head
Lot 132, 5 Range Yearlings to Julian Arrien, Vale, Oregon	57.50
Lot 146, 5 Range Yearlings to Thos. H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah	45.00
Lot 155, 5 Range Yearlings to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	40.00
Lot 163, 5 Range Yearlings to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	37.50
Lot 171, 5 Range Yearlings to Paradise Sheep Co., 315 W. Dale St., Flagstaff, Arizona	37.50
Lot 175, 4 Range Yearlings to Wm. S. Young, Wanship, Utah	27.50
John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah	
Lot 108, 1 Stud Yearling to John Barinaga, 1302 N. 7th St., Boise, Idaho	140.00
Lot 117, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Wm. Russell, St. John, Utah	130.00
Lot 127, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Robison, McGill, Nevada	52.50
Lot 136, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, McGill, Nevada	40.00
Lot 149, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Co., Elko, Nevada	32.50
Lot 158, 5 Range Yearlings to Wright Livestock Co., 4288 South 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37.50
Lot 166, 5 Range Yearlings to Paradise Sheep Co., 315 W. Dale, Flagstaff, Arizona	35.00
Lot 173, 5 Range Yearlings to Olaf George, Kanosh, Utah	30.00
Lot 176, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, McGill, Nevada	30.00
Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah	
Lot 104, 1 Stud Yearling to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	275.00
Lot 143, 5 Range Yearlings to Roy Lundgren, Cedar City, Utah	37.50
E. N. Christensen & Son, Levan, Utah	
Lot 141, 5 Range Yearlings to Kippen Bros., Morgan, Utah	35.00

R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, sold this top pen of Columbia range rams to Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, for \$100 a head.—NWGA Photo



Adin Nielson proudly displays the Rambouillet topper consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah. It was purchased by H. W. Dodge, Easton, Maryland, for \$1500.—NWGA Photo

	Price Per Head
F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah	
Lot 109, 1 Stud Yearling to Geo. L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah	135.00
Lot 118, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alberta, Canada	130.00
Lot 128, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Robison, McGill, Nevada	60.00
Lot 142, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Co., Elko, Nevada	37.50
Lot 153, 10 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, McGill, Nevada	32.50
S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	
Lot 106, 1 Stud Yearling to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	100.00
Lot 115, 1 Stud Yearling to John Barinaga, 1302 N. 7th St., Boise, Idaho	115.00
Lot 125, 5 Registered Yearlings to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	65.00
Lot 140, 5 Range Yearlings to Chas. R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah	42.50
Lot 152, 10 Range Yearlings to R. H. Christensen, Fairview, Utah	32.50
Lot 161, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Co., Elko, Nevada	35.00
Lot 169, 5 Range Yearlings to Wright Livestock Co., 4288 S. 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00
Lloyd Davis, Brigham City, Utah	
Lot 144, 5 Range Yearlings to M. R. Wilde, Croydon, Utah	32.50
Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	
Lot 105, 1 Stud Yearling to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	100.00
Lot 114, 1 Stud Yearling to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	100.00
Lot 129, 5 Registered Yearlings to H. J. Newton, RFD #1, Box 110, Magna, Utah	62.50
Lot 138, 5 Range Yearlings to Midland Livestock Co., Rock Springs, Wyoming	47.50
Lot 150, 5 Range Yearlings to Emery Holman, 447 S. 5th, Montrose, Colorado	37.50

	Price Per Head
Lot 159, 5 Range Yearlings to Wright Livestock Co., 4288 S. 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37.50
Lot 167, 5 Range Yearlings to L. & M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00
Lot 174, 5 Range Yearlings to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah	35.00

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Lot 103, 1 Stud Yearling to John Barinaga, 1302 N. 7th St., Boise, Idaho	145.00
Lot 113, 1 Stud Yearling to Nielson Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah	400.00
Lot 121, 1 Stud Yearling to John Barinaga, 1302 N. 7th St., Boise, Idaho	120.00
Lot 126, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lester R. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana	60.00
Lot 135, 10 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, 807 Adrian Blvd., Nyssa, Oregon	47.50
Lot 148, 10 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, 807 Adrian Blvd., Nyssa, Oregon	45.00
Lot 157, 5 Range Yearlings to Paradise Sheep Co., 315 W. Dale, Flagstaff, Arizona	55.00

Nielson Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah

Lot 101, 1 Stud Yearling to H. W. Dodge, Easton, Maryland	1,500.00
Lot 111, 1 Stud Yearling to L U Sheep Co., Star Rt., Worland, Wyoming	450.00
Lot 119, 1 Stud Yearling to L U Sheep Co., Star Rt., Worland, Wyoming	200.00
Lot 122, 5 Registered Yearlings to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	80.00

Ralph Pembroke, (standing) Big Lake, Texas, was close behind the top, with his \$2000 purchase of this Grenville Suffolk stud ram.
—Salt Lake Tribune Photo



The highest priced ram in the 38th National Ram Sale was a Suffolk sold at \$2025 to F. W. Nissen (center) Esparto, California. Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alta., Canada, consignor, is shown at the right, and his shepherd, Harold Trantham is holding the ram.
—NWGA Photo

	Price Per Head
Lot 131, 10 Range Yearlings to Aja Sheep Co., Box 57, Williams, Arizona	52.50
Lot 145, 5 Range Yearlings to Phillip Echeverria, Box 773, Winslow, Arizona	45.00
Lot 154, 5 Range Yearlings to Paradise Sheep Co., 315 W. Dale, Flagstaff, Arizona	50.00
Lot 162, 5 Range Yearlings to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	57.50
Lot 170, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Co., Elko, Nevada	32.50

Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 110, 1 Stud Yearling to S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah	250.00
Lot 130, 5 Registered Yearlings to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	65.00
Lot 137, 5 Range Yearlings to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho	65.00

Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 107, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Wm. Russell, St. John, Utah	110.00
Lot 116, 1 Stud Yearling to Andrew Little, Jr., Em- mett, Idaho	120.00
Lot 124, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lester R. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana	42.50
Lot 133, 5 Range Yearlings to Forrest Pritchett, 465 N. 1st East, Logan, Utah	42.50
Lot 147, 5 Range Yearlings to Kippen Bros., Morgan, Utah	32.50
Lot 156, 5 Range Yearlings to Wright Livestock Co., 4288 S. 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah	32.50
Lot 164, 5 Range Yearlings to Wright Livestock Co., 4288 S. 5th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27.50

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

Lot 134, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Co., Elko, Nevada	40.00
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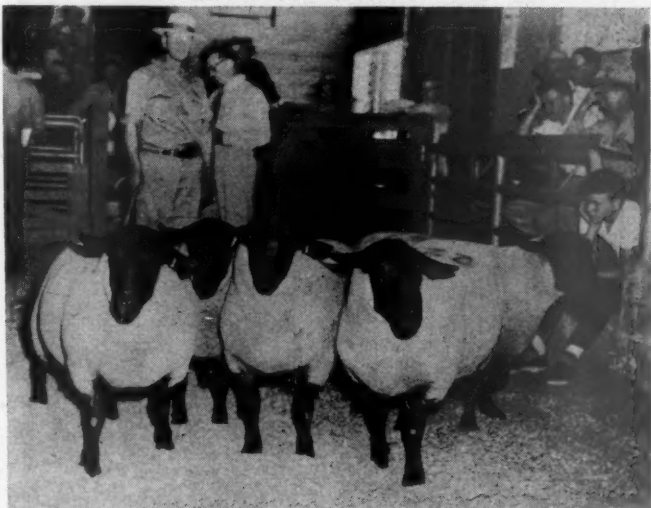
SUFFOLKS

M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 201, 1 Stud Yearling to F. H. Davidson, Saratoga, Wyoming	400.00
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Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, purchased this record-breaking pen of five registered Suffolk rams from A. C. B. Grenville, for \$800 a head.—NWGA Photo

	Price Per Head
Lot 223, 1 Stud Yearling to Ralph Pembroke, Big Lake, Texas	1,000.00
Lot 227, 5 Registered Yearlings to Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington	250.00
Lot 252, 5 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado	270.00
Lot 271, 10 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	200.00
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon	
Lot 230, 5 Registered Yearlings to David G. Smith, 1007 Foothill Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	130.00
Lot 261, 10 Range Yearlings to R. H. Bennett & Son, Mountain Home, Idaho	110.00
Lot 275, 10 Range Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Orvada, Nevada	95.00
Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alberta, Canada	
Lot 211, 1 Stud Yearling to Ralph Pembroke, Big Lake, Texas,	2,000.00
Lot 220, 1 Stud Yearling to F. W. Nissen, Esparto, California	2,025.00
Lot 225, 1 Stud Yearling to Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah	1,050.00
Lot 241, 5 Registered Yearlings to Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming	800.00
George Hall, Nephi, Utah	
Lot 257, 5 Range Lambs to Perry Land & Livestock Company, 300 First Security Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah	95.00
W. C. Hall, Falkland, British Columbia, Canada	
Lot 212, 1 Stud Yearling to Barnard & Brown, Rt. #1, Durango, Colorado	200.00
Lot 242, 5 Registered Yearlings to V. P. Jacobson & Son, Fountain Green, Utah	115.00
Charles Howland & Son, Weiser, Idaho	
Lot 204, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	525.00
Lot 263, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl Nicholson, 1410 Washington St., Boise, Idaho	95.00
Lot 276, 5 Range Yearlings to V. P. Jacobson & Son, Fountain Green, Utah	120.00
Lot 282, 4 Range Yearlings to B. B. Burroughs, Ontario, Oregon	130.00
Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado, purchased this top pen of range Suffolk rams from H. L. Finch and Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, at \$270 a head.—NWGA Photo	
	
	Per Head Price
Lot 214, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	500.00
Lot 231, 4 Registered Yearlings to Albert Smith Investment Company, 1911 Michigan Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah	275.00
Blakley & Root, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 256, 10 Range Yearlings to R. H. Bennett & Son, Mountain Home, Idaho	135.00
C. F. Burger, Weiser, Idaho	
Lot 251, 5 Range Yearlings to Asa V. Perkes, Moore, Idaho	140.00
B. B. Burroughs, Ontario, Oregon	
Lot 247, 5 Range Yearlings to Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah	250.00
Lot 268, 5 Range Yearlings to August Rosa & Son, Pocatello, Idaho	195.00
Lot 278, 5 Range Yearlings to Smith Bros. Sheep (Tony Smith), 2033 Redondo Place, Salt Lake City, Utah	190.00
Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 218, 1 Stud Yearling to Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah	500.00
Lot 228, 5 Registered Yearlings to Carl Nicholson, 1410 Washington St., Boise, Idaho	200.00
Lot 249, 10 Range Yearlings to Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington	225.00
Lot 269, 10 Range Yearlings to Ray Anchordoguy, Box 286, Red Bluff, California	230.00
Lot 279, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	170.00
Lot 284, 5 Range Yearlings to Thomson Bros., Mountain Home, Idaho	165.00
Lot 286, 4 Range Yearlings to John Archabal, Boise, Idaho	160.00
Lot 287, 4 Range Yearlings to Bill Smith, Boise, Idaho	170.00
Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah	
Lot 238, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	135.00
Lot 259, 4 Range Yearlings to Clarence Keller, Ogden, Utah	120.00
H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho	
Lot 203, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	1,000.00
Lot 216, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	675.00

	Price Per Head
Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 265, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, 807 Adrian Blvd., Nyssa, Oregon.....	100.00
Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon	
Lot 281, 8 Range Yearlings to L. & M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	140.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 202, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred M. Laidlaw, Mul- doon, Idaho	400.00
Lot 215, 1 Stud Yearling to E. A. Stolworthy, Idaho Falls, Idaho	625.00
Lot 229, 5 Registered Yearlings to Angel Caras & Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah	210.00
Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah	
Lot 260, 5 Range Yearlings to Daniel H. Ahart, Marysville, California	125.00
Lot 274, 5 Range Yearlings to Tim Butters, 1633 S. 23rd East, Salt Lake City, Utah	160.00
Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	
Lot 250, 5 Range Yearlings to John Archabal, Boise, Idaho	210.00
Lot 270, 5 Range Yearlings to John Archabal, Boise, Idaho	165.00
Lot 280, 9 Range Yearlings to Moroni A. Smith, Craig, Colorado	150.00
Lot 285, 9 Range Yearlings to Daniel H. Ahart, Marysville, California	145.00
E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah	
Lot 262, 9 Range Yearlings to J & H Livestock, 300 First Security Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	85.00
Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	
Lot 240, 5 Registered Lambs to Mortenson Bros., Morgan, Utah	80.00
Lot 266, 5 Range Yearlings to R. H. Bennett & Son, Mountain Home, Idaho	100.00
Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah	
Lot 235, 5 Registered Yearlings to David G. Smith, 1007 Foothill Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	130.00
Lot 253, 8 Range Yearlings to Carl Nicholson, 1410 Washington Street, Boise, Idaho	125.00
Godfrey Priddy, Dixon, California	
Lot 243, 5 Registered Lambs to Asa V. Perkes, Moore, Idaho	95.00
P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada	
Lot 213, 1 Stud Lamb to James Palmer, Dixon, California	1,000.00
Lot 221, 1 Stud Yearling to Andrew Little, Jr., Em- mett, Idaho	950.00
Lot 226, 1 Stud Lamb to Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho	650.00
Lot 244, 5 Registered Lambs to James Palmer, Dixon, California	450.00
Lot 267, 9 Range Yearlings to Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	200.00
Lot 277, 10 Range Yearlings to Albert Smith Invest- ment Company, 1190 Michigan Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah	200.00
Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho	
Lot 209, 1 Stud Yearling to Charles Kippen and Sons, Morgan, Utah	475.00
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	
Lot 236, 5 Registered Yearlings to Martin Ithurbide, 1344 Kershaw, Ogden, Utah	150.00
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming	
Lot 246, 5 Range Yearlings to Warren Cogdill, Slater, Colorado	140.00



Roy B. Warrick and Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa, consigned this top pen of registered Hampshires. They sold to H. F. Dangberg L. & L. S. Co., Minden, Nevada, at \$120 per head.—NWGA Photo

	Price Per Head
Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California	
Lot 206, 1 Stud Yearling to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	500.00
Lot 232, 5 Registered Yearlings to Joseph Russ, Jr., Ferndale, California	155.00
Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California	
Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois	375.00
Lot 219, 1 Stud Lamb to J. G. Heit (Belman Ranch), Denver, Colorado	350.00
Lot 224, 1 Stud Yearling to Louis Coghill, Denver, Colorado	350.00
Lot 234, 5 Registered Yearlings to Smith Bros Sheep (Tony Smith), Elko, Nevada	170.00
Lot 258, 9 Range Yearlings to John H. Aagard, Foun- tain Green, Utah	135.00
Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah	
Lot 237, 5 Registered Yearlings to Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington	110.00
Lot 264, 8 Range Yearlings to Israel Hunsaker, Tre- monton, Utah	100.00
Roy B. Warrick & Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa	
Lot 245, 4 Registered Yearlings to Chas. Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	300.00
Lot 254, 5 Range Yearlings to Thomson Bros., Moun- tain Home, Idaho	140.00
L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho	
Lot 239, 5 Registered Lambs to Neal Snyder, Nor- wood, Colorado	110.00
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS	
R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho	
Lot 304, 10 Range Yearlings to W. Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	120.00
Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 303, 10 Range Yearlings to Nick Chourmos, Tre- monton, Utah	165.00
Lot 309, 9 Range Yearlings to Porter Bros., Morgan, Utah	160.00
Lot 310, 5 Range Yearlings to Porter Bros., Morgan, Utah	140.00
Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming	
Lot 301, 10 Range Yearlings to Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	175.00
Lot 307, 10 Range Yearlings to Perry Land and Live- stock Co., 300 First Security Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah	165.00



Top Hampshire stud went to the College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, for \$375. It was consigned by Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho. —NWGA Photo

W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho

	Price Per Head
Lot 306, 8 Range Yearlings to J & H Livestock Company, 300 First Security Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	165.00

Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 302, 6 Range Yearlings to Tom Powers, 1833 S. 23rd East, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	150.00
Lot 308, 9 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, RFD #4, Ogden, Utah	157.50

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 305, 5 Range Yearlings to W. Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	140.00
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HAMPSHIRE

Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 313, 1 Stud Yearling to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada	250.00
Lot 337, 3 Range Yearlings to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	97.50

Elkington Bros., Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 330, 5 Registered Yearlings to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada	115.00
Lot 338, 4 Range Yearlings to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	95.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 312, 1 Stud Yearling to R. L. Buckman & E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California	115.00
Lot 322, 1 Stud Yearling to Wm. T. Wilson, 2976 S. Redwood Road, Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00

Therold Larsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 315, 1 Stud Yearling to J & H Livestock, 300 First Security Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00
Lot 336, 5 Range Yearlings to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah	100.00

Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho

Lot 318, 1 Stud Yearling to Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah	375.00
Lot 325, 1 Stud Yearling to Ed Colette, Longmont, Colorado	160.00
Lot 329, 4 Registered Yearlings to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada.....	105.00

Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho

	Price Per Head
Lot 311, 1 Stud Yearling to Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah	240.00
Lot 321, 1 Stud Yearling to University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois	270.00
Lot 327, 1 Stud Lamb to Jerry Wilde, Brigham City, Utah	125.00
Lot 328, 5 Registered Yearlings to Thousand Peaks Livestock, 1209 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	105.00
Lot 335, 5 Range Lambs to Ball Bros., Lewisville, Idaho	72.50
Lot 340, 5 Range Yearlings to J & H Livestock Co., 300 First Security Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	105.00

Godfrey Priddy, Dixon, California

Lot 319, 1 Stud Lamb to R. L. Buckman & E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California	110.00
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P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada

Lot 320, 1 Stud Lamb to R. L. Buckman & E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California	275.00
Lot 326, 1 Stud Yearling to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Company, Minden, Nevada	120.00
Lot 334, 4 Registered Yearlings to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada	100.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 331, 4 Registered Yearlings to J & H Livestock Co., 300 First Security Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah	92.50
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Roy B. Warrick & Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa

Lot 317, 1 Stud Yearling to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada	115.00
Lot 332, 5 Registered Yearlings to H. F. Dangberg Land & Livestock Co., Minden, Nevada	120.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 316, 1 Stud Yearling to Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas	250.00
Lot 324, 1 Stud Lamb to Bert Kamerman, Bozeman, Montana	140.00
Lot 333, 5 Registered Lambs to Gilbert Livestock Co., Dillon, Montana	92.50
Lot 339, 5 Range Lambs to Ball Bros., Lewisville, Idaho	92.50
Lot 341, 3 Range Yearlings to J & H Livestock Co., 300 First Security Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah	102.50

Edwin E. Marsh, National Ram Sale manager, is shown with two quality rams in this year's sale.—Ogden Standard Examiner Photo



NATIONAL RAM SALE
AVERAGE SALE PRICES, 1951, 1952, 1953

	1951		1952		1953	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs	21	\$580.71	21	\$548.33	21	\$242.15
Registered Pens of 5.....	60	343.75	55	150.00	45	63.33
Range Rams	234	274.40	250	92.25	244	39.39
Total Rambouillets						
Sold and Averages.....	315	308.03	326	131.38	310	56.60
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs	18	438.06	17	188.24	15	184.33
Registered Pens of 5.....	60	186.25	53	90.61	32	104.77
Range Rams						
Yearlings	107	96.64	97	66.73	20	100.25
Lambs	30	81.17	5	75.00	10	82.50
Total Hampshires						
Sold and Averages.....	215	148.07	172	86.34	77	116.20
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs	32	587.81	21	405.71	21	740.48
Registered Pens of 5.....	108	200.93	102	133.28	88	213.07
Range Rams						
Yearlings	271	169.34	259	109.54	235	155.74
Lambs	5	120.00	10	82.50	10	117.50
Total Suffolks						
Sold and Averages.....	416	209.13	392	133.69	354	203.60
COLUMBIAS:						
Single Studs	17	370.59	13	266.54	13	174.23
Registered Pens of 5.....	48	271.88	40	102.19	44	67.73
Range Rams	236	212.61	249	80.93	158	62.63
Total Columbias						
Sold and Averages.....	301	230.98	302	91.73	215	70.42
CORRIEDALES:						
Range Rams	10	150.00	20	52.50	10	31.25
Total Corriedales						
Sold and Averages.....	10	150.00	20	52.50	10	31.25
PANAMAS:						
Single Studs	1	335.00	.....	.....	1	140.00
Registered Pens of 5.....	.....	.....	4	200.00	19	46.32
Range Rams	83	244.58	84	64.17	43	36.92
Total Panamas						
Sold and Averages.....	84	245.65	88	70.34	63	41.39
TARGHEES:						
Range Rams	29	139.65	40	59.37	5	40.00
Total Targhees						
Sold and Averages.....	29	139.65	40	59.37	5	40.00
CROSSBREDS:						
Rambouillet-Columbia .....	.....	.....	10	120.00	8	65.00
Suffolk-Hampshire	160	117.81	135	107.83	82	155.21
Rambouillet-Lincoln	10	360.00	20	190.00	30	55.83
Total Rams	1951	1540	Average.....	\$216.90		
Total Rams	1952	1505	Average.....	110.94		
Total Rams	1953	1154	Average.....	114.17		



SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 FOOT

FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS
ONE OR TWO BEDS - PATENT PENDING
BUSINESS SINCE 1907
Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. CO.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH



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More
Lambs!*

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Permits accurate control. Shows which ewes are bred and when. Shows up non-breeding rams and ewes. Conserves energy of rams.

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Full description in free leaflet.

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Protection Against Sore Mouth
Immunize with

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A NEW GRAZING BILL

ON AUGUST 1, 1953 Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, introduced, for himself and Senator Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, S.2548, a bill "to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon; and for other purposes."

ON THE SAME DAY Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, introduced an identical bill in the House, H.R. 6787. These measures have administration approval and will be the subject of formal hearings after Congress convenes again next January.

1 Message of President to Congress

To the Congress of the United States:

IN the stress of dealing with urgent problems of peace and security and budget appropriations and tax revenues, we sometimes overlook the fundamental importance to our national well-being of constructive, forward-looking policies designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural renewable resources.

Before the Congress adjourns, therefore, I believe it will be useful to focus attention on some of our basic land and water resource problems and to point the way for constructive efforts to improve the management and use of these resources.

In my state of the Union message, I called attention to the vast importance to this Nation now and in the future of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wildlife resources. I indicated the need for a strong Federal program in the field of resource development. At the same time I pointed to the necessity for a co-operative partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound natural resources program.

In addition to the immediate danger of waste resulting from inadequate conservation measures, we must bear in mind the needs of a growing population and an expanding economy. At present we are faced with excess reserves of some agricultural commodities and the need for production

adjustments to gear our agricultural economy to current demands. But in the long run, we shall need to give increased attention to the improvement and reclamation of land in its broadest aspects, including soil productivity, irrigation, drainage, and the replenishing of ground water reserves, if we are adequately to feed and clothe our people, to provide gainful employment, and to continue to improve our standard of living.

Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources—a policy initiated 50 years ago under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt. To do this within the framework of a sound fiscal policy and in the light of defense needs will require the maximum cooperation among the States and local communities, farmers, businessmen, and other private citizens, and the Federal Government. It will require the development of clear guidelines to be established by the Congress as to the proper functions of the Federal Government. It will require the revitalization of renewable resources by users who should be entitled to reasonable assurances in connection with authorized uses. It will require adherence to sound principles for the financing and the sharing of the cost of multiple-purpose land and water resource development. It will require improved Federal organization to accomplish a more logical division of responsibilities among the various Federal agencies in order that resource development programs may be carried on with the greatest effi-

ciency and the least duplication. And it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests.

This administration is moving ahead in the formulation of sound organization and improved policies for the use of our soil, our public lands, and our water resources. I have requested, and the Congress has granted through Reorganization Plan No. 2, increased authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to improve the organization of the Department of Agriculture. I have recently established by Executive order a National Agricultural Advisory Commission. A review is being made of the basic power policies of the Federal Government in connection with multiple-purpose river basin development as it relates to private economic development. The Corps of Engineers is making a study of the basis for State and local financial participation in local flood protection works. There are under detailed study various proposals for dealing with the complicated problems of overlapping and duplicative authority among the several resource development agencies. And the Bureau of the Budget and the resource agencies are reviewing the present standards and procedures for evaluation and cost allocation of water resource development projects.

It is fortunate that today there is a growing recognition on the part of land users and the public generally of the need to strengthen conservation in our upstream watersheds and to minimize flood damage. Inadequate conservation measures and unsound land use patterns vastly increase the

THE MATERIAL PRESENTED HERE for careful consideration by those interested in the public land question, includes:

1. Message of President Eisenhower to Congress on the public land question.
2. The bill S.2548, with explanation of its provisions by Senator Aiken, and statement by Senator Frank Barrett of Wyoming commending the introduction of the bill.
3. Report of Secretary of Agriculture Benson recommending enactment of S.2548.
4. Statement by Representative Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana on grazing problems.

danger of loss of valuable topsoil from wind erosion in time of subnormal rainfall and from water erosion in time of floods.

This should be done as an integral part of our total flood control and water use program. In our past efforts to better utilize our water resources, to control floods and to prevent loss of life and property, we have made large investments on the major waterways of the Nation. Yet we have tended to neglect the serious waste involved in the loss of topsoil from the Nation's farms and the clogging of our streams and channels which results from erosion on the upper reaches of the small streams and tributaries of the Nation's rivers.

It is important, too, for groups of farmers banded together in local organizations, such as soil conservation districts and watershed associations, to take the initiative, with the technical advice and guidance of the appropriate Federal and State agencies in developing adequate plans for proper land use and resource improvement in watersheds throughout the Nation. As these plans are prepared and local agreement and cooperation are assured, I believe that we should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program.

As we move forward in a cooperative and coordinated soil and water conservation program we must not overlook the essential role played by the Federal Government in the management of public lands. Approximately 50 percent of the land area of the Western States is owned and managed by a number of Federal agencies. The National Park Service administers parks and monuments having national significance. The Forest Service administers the national forests, with their valuable timberlands and grazing resources, and in cooperation with State and local interests protects critical watersheds. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers manage lands in connection with water resource projects built by these agencies. Fish and wildlife are protected by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers Indian lands, and the great public domain remaining is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Federal Government has a responsibility to manage wisely those public lands and forests under its jurisdiction necessary in the interest of the public as a whole. Important values exist in these lands for forest and mineral products, grazing, fish and wildlife, and for recreation. Moreover,

it is imperative to the welfare of thousands of communities and millions of acres of irrigated land that such lands be managed to protect the water supply and water quality which come from them. In the utilization of these lands, the people are entitled to expect that their timber, minerals, streams and water supply, wildlife and recreational values should be safeguarded, improved, and made available not only for this but for future generations. At the same time, public lands should be made available for their best use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals and encourage full development of the resources involved.

While, as I have indicated, our major problem is to carry forward a tradition of improvement and conservation of our natural resources, the best means of achieving this objective depends on keeping up with changing conditions. For example, the problems of water-resource development in the West are undergoing considerable change. The pattern of western growth has broadened substantially in recent years. Industrial expansion has been extensive and varied. Increased activities in mineral and fuel processing have occurred. Urban expansion has been well above the national average in many communities. These developments have brought about strong competition for existing water supplies and have stimulated the need for a broader approach in planning new water-resource developments. As a consequence, the Federal role in the cooperative development of these resources should now be reexamined in the interest of achieving a better balanced program for western growth.

Conserving and improving our land and water resources is high priority business for all of us. It is the purpose of this administration to present to the next session of the Congress suitable recommendations for achieving the objectives set forth in this message. I am confident that the studies of governmental organization and functions authorized by this Congress can also make an important contribution to the solution of these problems. As the Congress moves ahead on a constructive legislative program in the resource field, it will have my full support and cooperation. We must build a balanced program for the use and development of our natural resources. Such a program is indispensable to maintaining and improving our standard of living as we make the future secure for a growing America.

—Dwight D. Eisenhower,
The White House, July 31, 1953.

2. The Bill S. 2548 By Senator Aiken

THE bill (S. 2548) to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon; and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Aiken (for himself and Mr. Thye), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall apply to the national forests and lands administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the Secretary) is authorized to promote and encourage the construction and maintenance of fences, range water facilities, the undertaking of range reseeding projects, and other such improvements, upon the Federal lands concerned to the maximum practicable extent by the holders of grazing privileges. As an incentive to make such improvements, the Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with the holders of grazing privileges providing for the construction and maintenance of such improvements and the terms under which the increased grazing capacity resulting from so much of such improvements as are undertaken at the expense of such holders will be made available to such holders.

(b) To further promote and encourage the construction and maintenance of such range improvements the Secretary shall provide by rules and regulations for compensation to such privilege holders for the loss of the value of such improvements, where such improvements shall have been authorized by the proper governmental agency and where such loss is caused by subsequent governmental action and is not caused by unlawful acts of the privilege holders.

(c) No permit shall be issued which shall entitle a permittee to the use of improvements constructed and owned by a prior permittee until either such prior permittee has received compensation from the Government in accordance with the provisions of section 2 (b) or the applicant has paid to the prior permittee the reason-

(Continued on page 44)



Miss Betty Conkle, assistant bookkeeper at the National Ram Sale, is shown holding the grand champion fleece at the First National Wool Show. It was a New Zealand Merino fleece entered by the Mailliard Ranch of Yorkville, California. The reserve champion fleece (Columbia) entered by W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana, is shown at right.
—Ogden Standard Examiner Photo

Wool Show

OVER 80 entries in the first National Wool Show provided spectators with an educational background in the quality of wool produced in the United States.

Held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale at Ogden, Utah, August 19-21, the Wool Show attracted prize fleeces from across the country. Four places were awarded in the judging in 16 divisions, in addition to five trophies.

Grand championship award went to the Mailliard Ranch of Yorkville, California. It was given by the National Wool Growers Association.

Reserve champion fleece award went to William A. Denecke of Bozeman, Mon-

Here Are Wool Show Winners

AWARDS FIRST NATIONAL WOOL SHOW

COLISEUM, OGDEN, UTAH, AUGUST 19-21, 1953

DIVISION I, PUREBRED CLASSES

Class 1 — RAMBOUILLET

First.....Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
Second.....Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah
Third.....College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah*
Fourth.....Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Class 2 — CORRIEDALE

First.....University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
Second.....Ernest & Donald Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado
Third.....University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
Fourth.....Ernest & Donald Ramstetter, Golden, Colorado

Class 3 — COLUMBIA

First.....W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
Second.....Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah
Third.....Henry A. Mansfield, Vernal, Utah
Fourth.....Ed Noyes, Potter Valley, California

Class 4 — PANAMA

First.....Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
Second.....Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho
Third.....Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho
Fourth.....Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Class 5 — TARGHEE

First.....Hughes Livestock Company, Stanford, Montana
Second.....Sieben Livestock Company, Helena, Montana
Third.....Hughes Livestock Company, Stanford, Montana
Fourth.....Leo Pfister, Whitney, Nebraska

*Branch Agricultural College

Class 6 — HAMPSHIRE

First.....College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah
Second.....Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah
Third.....Godfrey Priddy, Dixon, California
Fourth.....Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

Class 7 — SUFFOLK

First.....M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho
Second.....Roy Warrick, Oskaloosa, Iowa

Class 8 — OTHER BREEDS

First.....Martin G. Arnold, Lake City, California (Lincoln)
Second.....Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California (Merino)

DIVISION II — MARKET CLASSES (RANGE)

Class 9 — 64's to 80's (FINE)

First.....College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah
Second.....Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Class 10 — 60's (HALF-BLOOD)

First.....Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Second.....Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Third.....Webster Keller, Fishtail, Montana
Fourth.....College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Class 11 — 56-58's (3/8 BLOOD)

First.....Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
Second.....Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah
Third.....College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Class 12 — 48-50's (1/4 BLOOD)

Eliminated

(Continued on page 37)

Hailed As Success

tana. Scott Smith, secretary of the Western Wool Handlers Association presented the trophy for his organization. Mr. Denecke also won the first place prize for Columbia fleeces. This award was presented by Alma Esplin, secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America.

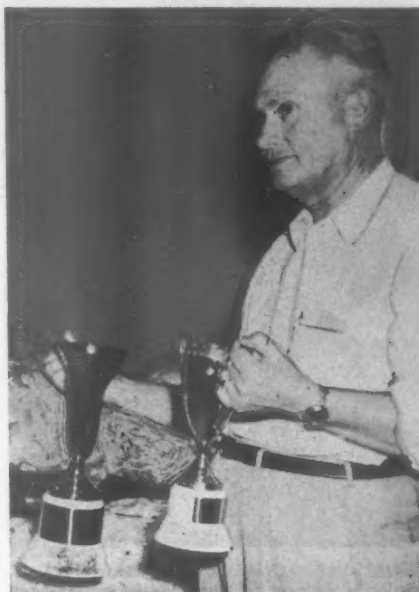
Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, walked off with first place honors in the Rambouillet division, and received a silver platter trophy from the American Rambouillet Association. Secretary Jack Taylor made the presentation.

University of Wyoming won the top award in the Corriedale fleeces, and Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah, won the top prize in the Hampshire division. Winner in the Suffolk fleeces was M. W. Becker of Rupert, Idaho.

The American Panama Registry Association award for the best Panama fleece went to Joseph Horn of Rupert, Idaho. The Hughes Livestock Company of Stanford, Montana, garnered top prize in the Targhee fleece division.

In a special added event to the Wool Show, Ram Sale visitors were invited to try their hand at judging six different type fleeces. Over 100 visitors entered this competition. The winner was Donald Ramstetter of Golden, Colorado. He won the

\$25 first prize given by the National Wool Growers Association. Others who placed in the judging event were: Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho, second; John A. Lever-



Professor Russell Keetch, sheep and wool specialist, Utah State Agricultural College, managed the First National Wool Show. He holds two of the trophies awarded.
—Salt Lake Tribune Photo

ing, Moab, Utah, third; M. P. Botkin, University of Wyoming, fourth; and C. H. Porter, Payson, Utah, fifth.

Factors considered in judging the fleeces were: amount of clean wool, length of staple, fineness for fiber, uniformity, purity, cleanliness, condition, and soundness, character and color.

Professor Russell R. Keetch, extension sheep and wool specialist at Utah State Agricultural College, was manager of the Wool Show. Judges were Professor James Drummond, University of Montana, and Scott Smith of Salt Lake City.

len, president of the National Sheep Dog Society, gave away a few of his prize-winning secrets. "Coway-to-me" is a command he uses to tell his dogs to turn the sheep to the right. "Steady-on" will command the dogs straight into the sheep, and a "hiss" will set the dog down slow.

A sharp whistle will set the dog down fast and two sharp whistles will signal the dog up fast. Mr. Allen stated that every dog trainer has his own methods, but these are a few of the more widely used signals you may want to use.

The National Sheep Dog Trials were under the direction and sponsorship of the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the North American Sheep Dog Society.

Winners at the National Sheep Dog Trials were:

"ROCK" WINS DOG TRIALS

ARTHUR Allen of McLeansboro, Illinois, walked out of Affleck Park in Ogden \$300 richer after hissing and whistling his prize sheep dogs to first and second place in the National Sheep Dog Trials in Ogden on August 19.

Mr. Allen's two money winners were "Imported Rock" and "Nickey." "Imported Rock," a Scottish Society registered collie, isn't new to the winner's circle. Prior to his National trials win he had won the California and Nevada State championships. "Rock" worked himself to first place in the fine time of five minutes and 39 seconds, while "Nickey" maneuvered the rugged course in the low time of three minutes 58 seconds.

Third-place money went to Charles Knoll of Dixon, California. His prize winning collie was "King."

Fourth and fifth places were annexed by Raleigh Reese from San Saba, Texas. "Nell"

and "Imported Glen" were Mr. Reese's placers.

After the fireworks were over, Mr. Al-

Place	Trainer	Dog	Prize money
1.	Arthur Allen, McLeansboro, Illinois	Imported Rock	\$200.00
2.	Arthur Allen, McLeansboro, Illinois	Nickey	100.00
3.	Charles Knoll, Dixon, California	King	85.00
4.	Raleigh Reese, San Saba, Texas	Nell	60.00
5.	Raleigh Reese, San Saba, Texas	Imported Glen	35.00
6.	Otto Fisher, Junction, Texas	Imported Clyde	30.00
7.	Reginald Griffin, Dixon, California	Jim	25.00

"Steady on, Rock." might be the command given the National Trials winner at this moment.—Ogden Standard Examiner Photo



Colorado's Twenty-Sixth STATE GROUP EXPANDS

IN an unprecedented move, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association was called in the middle of the annual convention at Glenwood Springs and action was taken to modify the by-laws to allow for two more vice presidents of the association. This action was considered vital to the success of the organization in order to give better distribution of representation throughout the State and to give officers more time to become thoroughly acquainted with the work of the Executive Committee before working up to the presidency.

Elected unanimously at the close of the convention were Frank Meaker of Montrose, president; vice presidents Chester Price of Cimarron; Richard C. Winder of Craig; Robert V. Haigler of Monte Vista; and John T. Noonon of Kremmling.

Other important Board action at the convention approved the largest budget in many years, including authorization to expand facilities by obtaining more office room and hiring additional part-time help.

President Meaker will be Colorado's member of the National Wool Growers Association's Executive Committee, and Vice President Chester Price, Colorado's director on the American Wool Council. Secretary Brett Gray will be the alternate for both groups.

Action on the Colorado Ram Sale was postponed until the winter Board of Directors' meeting.

The annual gathering attracted the largest number of registrants in more than

Honorary Past President L. W. "Bill" Clough. Louis Visintainer's services to the association were also recognized in a similar election.



Story and Pictures by
BRETT GRAY



Newly elected Colorado Wool Growers Association President is Frank Meaker of Montrose, Colorado.

four years, with 349 persons officially listed. All sessions were well attended and the 2nd Annual Lamb Barbecue at the Roaring Fork Picnic Grounds was a definite success.

Robert J. Norrish, associate director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, addressed the convention on "Lamb to Suit the Public." One of the high points of the program was the report by National Secretary J. M. Jones of the activities of the National Wool Growers Association. He covered in vivid style the rugged battle in Washington to obtain adequate tariff protection for wool.

Ray Kimball of the Colorado Public Expenditure Council spoke to the group on "Taxes Which Affect the Sheepman." His speech was most timely, and while he did not touch on taxes beyond the State level, he gave a very thorough backgrounding on the myriad of State taxes which affect the sheepman's business.

ElRoy Nelson, director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, addressed the gathering on "The Sheep Industry in the Western States' Economy." His excellent presentation, detailing the importance of the sheep business in our economy, was extremely well received and he once more effectively demonstrated his remarkable background of practical knowledge of our industry.

A most popular piece of action was taken just before the close of the convention when the members present enthusiastically elected Louis Visintainer of Craig, and Mr. L. W. "Bill" Clough of Rifle, as honorary past presidents of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in recognition of their great contributions to association work.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

The Colorado Association's program for the next year will be based on the following convention action taken during the three convention days, July 22-24:

(Continued on page 33)

Newly elected vice presidents are (from left to right), Chester Price, Cimarron; Richard C. Winder, Craig; Robert V. Haigler, Monte Vista; John T. Noonon, Kremmling.



The National Wool Grower

An Economic Expert Speaks

University
of
Utah's
El Roy Nelson



(Editor's Note: This is a digested form of the speech "The Sheep Industry in Colorado's Economy" which was made by El Roy Nelson, Director, Bureau of Economics and Business Research, University of Utah, before the Colorado Wool Growers Association at their annual convention in July.)

THROUGHOUT our national history there have been many problems of the sheep industry. Except for a few brief periods the United States has not been self sufficient in the production of wool. And yet with all other agricultural products (tropical fruit and sugar are exceptions) we have produced enough agricultural goods for our domestic needs.

Today the United States produces only one-fourth of its needs of wool; in most other periods of time—one-half to three-fourths. Today, from 60 to 75 percent of the income to wool growers is from the sale of lambs. Until recently it was wool that provided the major source of income. Today there are, in the United States, just 4 percent of the total sheep in the world. Our wool production, however, is about 14 percent of the world production.

Excepting only sugar beets, there is no parallel to wool in international problems. Actually, the nearest industry in terms of

international trade to that of wool is to be found in segments of the non-ferrous metals industry, particularly lead and zinc.

In addition to the problems of prices, tariff, utilization of public and private land, there are a number of items that deserve attention.

First among these is an analysis of basic economic factors affecting an area, a State, or regional or national economy. There has been altogether too little effort spent in analyzing basic production as the key to economic activity. By basic physical production is meant the production of physical goods that satisfy man's wants. In this day of specialization and division of labor the basic physical side is often ignored.

Colorado Pattern

But let's look at the Colorado pattern. So nearly as can be determined, total income of the people of Colorado in 1952 was \$2.6 billion. This is the total reported income received by all individuals in the State. Of this total amount, approximately 10 percent or \$240 million was income reported from farming and ranching.

Actually, production of goods—from food to clothing to automobiles—has as its purpose, the satisfaction of wants. Progress is noted principally from additional wants that can be satisfied. Of most importance to us is the beginning of production.

Turns Over 16 Times

Various estimates indicate that a new dollar in income received in a community or area turns over 16 times before it is completely dissipated. A new dollar received from the sale of an agricultural product (wool, for example) is used in paying first the bank, or it is used to buy groceries or some other products. It is likewise used to pay other bills by the grocer and so forth. I am not decrying the activities of the various service and trade industries. They perform their significant function. But often we think of those as the center of economic activity. Many of us prefer to analyze economic pattern by the production of new goods. And in the long run, it is the production of the basic physical production that determines the ability of an area, a State or a region to support economic activity.

According to data from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the income from the sale of sheep and wool in Colorado in 1952 approximates \$25 million. Yes, this is small when divided among the various wool growers and feeders and when it is considered that it is gross, not net income. But it is a leading foundation of the economic activities of the State. Let's assume that (\$12.5 million) half of this enters the normal flow of economic activity. Then, if we use the old figures of multiplying this income by 16 times, the income builds up to \$200 million in the State's economic activity. It is this part of the picture which needs additional attention along with economic discussions of the total wages paid and the total retail wholesale activity in the State.

Western Resources

The second item to be considered is the role of western resources. It is in the West that a goodly portion of the Nation's goods originates. We are familiar with the role of metals in the West as affecting the national economy. Likewise, there are certain parts of the agricultural economy on which additional emphasis should be placed. Among these is the sheep industry. Thirty-one million sheep in the Nation is not very big. A total of 1.9 million in Colorado is even smaller, and the 1.5 million lambs raised to June 1 in the State will go far beyond the needs of the State, but not too far in meeting the needs of the Nation. This is the second part of the economic activity that deserves attention.

Excellent Slogans

Then we have public information. "Eat More Lamb," "Make It Yourself—With Wool," and other slogans have been excellently chosen and well used by the National Wool Growers and by the various State and district associations. Slogans are excellent, and among their effects is that of doing something. But something beyond this is needed within your own organization—these are ideas and suggestions. Those at the Universities and colleges might also help. This is a general pledge of cooperation.

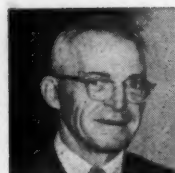
from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Raymond Anchordoguy
California



Dan McIntyre
Colorado



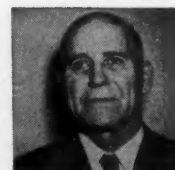
John Noh
Idaho



S. E. Whitworth
Montana



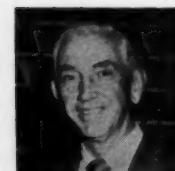
Chandler B. Church
Nevada



Gerald E. Stanfield
Oregon



Warren E. Johnson
South Dakota



Penrose B. Metcalfe
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



Russell D. Brown
Washington



Harold Josendal
Wyoming

THINGS THE NATIONAL RAM SALE POINTS UP

THE National Ram Sale, conducted by the National Wool Growers Association, is over, and some general conclusions can be drawn from the results. It is very evident that very few operators plan on any extension of their operations because of the lack of interest in whiteface rams. It is certainly unfortunate that we are in an industry that fluctuates so much and the breeders of rams must try to forecast what will be in demand. It seems to me that we almost went to extremes on the Suffolk breed, but it is apparent that was the breed the operators wanted.

It is a hard pill for some of us to swallow, but from the results of the wheat-growers' vote on wheat acreage control, one wonders if we will be able to survive as a major industry without some similar sort of support. This is a very complex economy we live in and when part of it is supported and part not, it throws it all out of balance.

I for one would certainly hate to have the responsibility of trying to work out a solution and would not like to be in Secretary of Agriculture Benson's position.

—Russell Brown
August 25, 1953

WYOMING NEEDS RAINS AND IMMEDIATELY

THE northern part and the southeastern part of Wyoming are in excellent condition. While we have had showers in other parts of the State, they have been scattered and there is a large area that is still very dry. Of course, we could still get rains that probably would make winter feed, but we need them now and need them badly.

A bunch of excellent quality fine-wool yearling ewes have recently been sold for immediate delivery at \$16.50 per head. These ewes went to Kentucky and I have never heard of fine-wool ewes going to Kentucky before, although there has always been a demand there for blackface ewes.

Some lambs were sold in the Casper area about two weeks ago for immediate delivery at 17.5 cents and a few have been contracted for late September delivery at 16 cents.

There have been many inquiries from dealers and topmakers trying to buy the 1953 clip still held in the West. Judging from these inquiries they must anticipate that the Australian auctions will open strong.

—Harold Josendal
August 22, 1953

BIG NEWS FOR TEXAS — RAIN

THE biggest news here is rain. It has fallen over a big part of the country from north of San Angelo to Sonora and quite a bit lighter from there on south. There are still dry spots, plenty of them, within the rain area. Rain also fell in the Ozona and Fort Stockton country, but, again, more spotted than that falling in the San Angelo country. The drought is not over by any means, especially for those who have been missed by recent rains, but it begins to look different around here. From San Angelo east the rains were heavier and not quite so spotted. There is a better feeling in the air—already talk of holding lambs through the winter. All this can change by frost time, however.

Quite a bit of contracting of fall wool has been going on. It started about two weeks ago at 60 cents and the last offers were at 63 cents. Mohair shearing has been under way for a couple of weeks.

—Penrose B. Metcalfe,
August 21, 1953

MORE LAMBS AND WOOL AND LESS EXPENSE

IN planning a program for our Idaho Wool Growers' convention in November, I became aware of the fact that in the past we have always placed a great deal of emphasis on wool and lambs. This is as it should be, for as associations working with intelligence and harmony there is much that we can accomplish. This field

The National Wool Grower

President Ray W. Willoughby

Invites You to Attend

the 89th Annual Convention

of the

**NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION**

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

December 7-10, 1953



Long Beach, California, with the Municipal Auditorium

Surrounded by the World-Famed Rainbow Pier

San Angelo, Texas

September 1, 1953

TO: All Sheep and Wool Producers and Allied Industry Representatives

I want to personally invite you to attend the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Long Beach, California, December 7 through 10, 1953. We are planning a full schedule of work and play and we'd like you to be there.

The band will be out to welcome you at the opening convention session. It's the famous Long Beach Municipal Band under the direction of Eugene LaBarre.

There will be a General Reception and Coffee Klatch throughout the afternoon of Monday, December 7th. You'll enjoy meeting all your old friends again and making new ones.

The Long Beach Harbor Department is providing a boat trip on the Shearwater as one of the extra special events for Wednesday afternoon, December 9. The one and one-half hour tour around this multi-million dollar man-made harbor is really a sight to behold.

You may find your own bathing beauties on the vast beaches of Long Beach, but to make sure you won't be disappointed, our own "Make It Yourself—with Wool" contestants—the "Best in the West"—will be on hand to model their lovely all-wool garments.

"Miss Wool" of Texas will also be presented, and she will model all-wool garments by famous designers which are going to be awarded her.

Climaxing all these wonderful events are the always enjoyable banquet, floor show and dance, on Wednesday evening, December 10. Many different and entertaining acts will be included in the one and one-half hour long floor show.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Association has also planned a full program of work and social events.

An innovation at this year's convention will be the exhibition booths in the Exhibit Hall of the Municipal Auditorium. A grand array of products we need in the production of wool and lamb will be on display for your appraisal. Don't forget to visit them; you'll be glad you did. See them at the General Reception and Coffee Klatch on Sunday, December 7, and throughout the convention.

In warm and sunny Southern California, Long Beach is indeed the perfect place to combine convention and vacation. So, bring your family and let's all enjoy the hospitality of this gracious city.

You'll find all you've been looking for in the way of sightseeing, entertainment, shows, churches, beautiful homes and highways. A good time surely awaits you in Long Beach. Be sure to send in your reservation today to insure a place for yourself at what we hope will be the best convention we've ever had.

Sincerely yours,



Ray W. Willoughby, President
National Wool Growers Association

PROGRAM

(Tentative)

(All events in Municipal Auditorium, unless otherwise noted.)

Monday, December 7, 1953:

Registration

1:00 P.M.: Opening of Exhibits

General Reception and Coffee Klatch, throughout afternoon.

2:00 P.M.: Executive Committee Meeting,
National Wool Growers Association
(Wilton Hotel)

7:30 P.M.: Council of Directors Meeting,
American Wool Council, Inc.
(Wilton Hotel)

Tuesday, December 8, 1953:

Registration

9:30 A.M.: Opening of Convention

12 Noon: Convention Picture

2:00 P.M.: Committee Meetings

Wednesday, December 9, 1953:

Registration

9:30 A.M.: Convention Session

1:00 P.M.: Luncheon and Final Meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association
(Wilton Hotel)

1:30 P.M.: Boat Trip (Busses leave Wilton Hotel)

8:00 P.M.: Fashion Show: "Make It Yourself—
with Wool"
"Miss Wool" of Texas

Thursday, December 10, 1953:

9:30 A.M.: Convention Session

2:00 P.M.: Convention Session

5:45 P.M.: Cocktail Hour (Wilton Hotel)

6:45 P.M.: Banquet

8:15 P.M.: Floor Show

9:45 P.M.: Dance

(There will be many additional events and meetings for the ladies.)

Registration Fee: \$10.00 per person.



The "PLAYGROUND OF THE PACIFIC" Is This Eight-Mile Panoramic
Horseshoe of Glistening, Sweeping Sand

is primarily in legislation and promotion or advertising.

This year, however, we have decided to try to move the emphasis to some extent to what we as individuals can and must do now if we are to survive the "livestock depression" that is on us. We are going to place the emphasis on feed, disease, labor, and other production factors. In simple words: More lambs and wool with less expense.

—John W. Noh
August 26, 1953

LET'S DRIVE A STRAIGHT COURSE

THE blackfaced breeds surely saved the day for the 38th National Ram Sale. It showed not only a trend but a definite switch. This is hard for me to understand, because it seems to me that the wool market is showing more strength than the lamb market. Do you suppose it might be that they (the blackfaced ram buyers) are placing a lot of faith in the National Wool Growers' proposed lamb promotion program? I'd venture to say that the trend will be reversed inside of two years and there will be good demand for whitefaced breeding ewes, which will be scarce.

Our sheep and wool producing industry has just got to improve. Discouragement, frustration or resentment should not turn us from a course that we believe is right. We must constantly battle for the return of the sheepmen's place in the sun.

—S. E. Whitworth
August 28, 1953

Rambouillet Breeders Elect New Officers

R. O. Sheffield, San Angelo, Texas, was elected president of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association at its annual meeting, the evening of August 19 in Ogden, Utah at the time of the National Ram Sale. President Sheffield replaces Adin Nielson, who has served two one-year terms.

Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City, past director of district four (Utah) was elected vice president. George L. Beal, Ephraim, Utah, was elected director of district four to complete Dr. Beal's unexpired term.

A major change in registration policy was voted by the group, according to Jack Taylor, San Angelo, association secretary-treasurer. Ewe lambs can now be registered at a minimum fee up to 18 months of age instead of 12 months.



Top ram at the San Angelo Rambouillet Sale was bought by Jimmy Maddox (left) of Maryneal, Texas, at \$315, for the registered flock of his son, Joe (right). Miles Pierce of Ozona, Texas, was the consignor. (Full report of sale in July Wool Grower.)

—Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Photo

CORRIEDALE SALE

A grand total of 111 head of Corriedale sheep went through the auction ring at the All-American Corriedale Sale at Columbia, Missouri, July 27 and 28, at an average of \$80.10. Top-selling yearling ram brought \$500. Mable Ann Davis of Center, Colorado, was the consignor and Castalia Farms, Castalia, Ohio, the purchaser. Second-place money for yearling rams was \$380, and the third high-seller brought \$375. The average price on the 36 yearling rams sold was \$121.80. The one ram lamb sold brought \$30 and three aged rams averaged \$85.83, with the top, \$125.

Yearling ewes averaged \$61 on 68 head sold. The highest price, \$229, was paid by Lundt Bros. of Helenville, Wisconsin, for a ewe consigned by W. E. Levis of Castalia, Ohio. H. H. Walker & Sons of Gambier, Ohio, bought the second high ewe at \$250 from Lloyd F. Smith of Cantril, Iowa.

LAMB PROMOTION

(See story on page 9)

LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING LAMB PROMOTION AND RESEARCH MEETING, HOTEL BEN LOMOND, OGDEN, UTAH, AUG. 22, 1953

Mr. Raymond Anchordoguy, President
California Wool Growers Association
Box 386
Red Bluff, California

Mr. S. P. Arbios, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
2625 Clarendon Avenue
Stockton, California

Mr. Harry Bourne
Wilson & Company
Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. J. H. Breckenridge, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Twin Falls, Idaho

Mr. Russell Brown, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Vantage, Washington

Mr. Chandler B. Church, President
Nevada Wool Growers Association
Box 1101
Elko, Nevada

Mr. Don Clyde, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
340 South Main St.
Heber City, Utah

Mr. H. A. Cohn
Heppner, Oregon

Mr. Redman B. Davis
National Live Stock & Meat Board
407 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois

(Continued on page 43)

Sales Reports

Idaho Sale

IDAHO's all-Suffolk sale (Filer, August 5) scored an average of \$137.25 on 602 rams sold. This was 7 percent above the \$128.08 average on 582 rams sold last year.

A big yearling stud consigned by Eugene F. Hubbard, Corvallis, Oregon, took top-price place when T. B. Burton of Cambridge, Idaho, paid \$460 for him. Last year's top stud brought \$675.

B. B. Burroughs of Lake Fork, Idaho, sold the top pen—six yearlings—at \$275 per head to D. Sid Smith of Shoshone, Idaho. Top pen last year brought \$400.

The bulge in prices, however, came in the ram lamb division. The offerings in this class were extremely superior, indicating that desirable quality—early maturity—

which breeders of commercial fat lambs are seeking. It was this bulge that aided in increasing the overall average of the sale.

Over 400 attended the auction. While bidding occasionally struck slow spots, it was generally quite rapid. The well-known slogan of the sale—"The Show Counter of Idaho's Select Rams"—was borne out as well as its name, "The Suffolk Sale of the West."

Col. E. O. Walter of Filer, Idaho, was on the block and Dr. S. W. McClure of

Bliss, Idaho, was in the ring again. Also assisting in the ring this year was Lawson A. Howland of Cambridge, well-known purebred breeder and coming young auctioneer.

On the job throughout the day were Robert S. Blastock, Filer, chairman of the Idaho Ram Sale Committee, and E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman, University of Idaho. They aided in keeping system and order in the management of this annual event. Though all rams had been inspected in the field prior to being

IDAHO RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1952		1953	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Stud yearlings	15	\$305.33	15	\$307.00
Yearlings	449	135.10	470	136.73
Ram lambs	118	78.81	117	117.56
Average Total Suffolks Sold.....	582	128.08	602	137.25

OREGON RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1952		1953	
	Number Sold	Price Per Head	Number Sold	Price Per Head
Rambouillets	90	\$162.92	69	\$ 76.46
Lincoln-Rambouillets	15	88.33	10	50.00
Columbias	4	100.00	12	80.00
Corriedales	7	80.00	8	50.00
Lincolns	15	100.00		
Suffolks	145	99.34	121	217.68
Hampshires	7	71.43	4	145.00
Sale Average	283	\$114.93	224	\$152.00

Top-seller at the Oregon Ram Sale was consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. It was sold to the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon, for \$500. W. C. Olsen, manager of the Madsen Farm, is holding the ram.

—Lou Levy Photo



entered, they were reinspected at the sale by Dr. Scott B. Brown, inspector in charge, State Sheep Commission, for infectious, communicable diseases.

The night prior to the sale, the consignors held their annual meeting with the Ram Sale Committee. President John W. Noh of the Idaho Wool Growers Association presided over the excellent turnout.

—M. C. Claar

Oregon Sale Shows Increase

THE average of \$152 on 224 head of rams sold in the 27th Oregon Ram Sale (Pendleton, August 17) was 32 percent above that made in last year's event, \$114.93 on 283 rams.

Top price was \$500 paid by the Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton, Oregon, for a Rambouillet stud consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm of Mt. Pleasant, Utah. The top Suffolk pen was purchased at \$360 a head by John F. Faure of Quincy, Washington, from Dave Waddell of Amity, Oregon.

While a Rambouillet topped the sale, the Suffolks walked off with the highest average. The 121 rams of that breed averaged \$217.68, compared with \$99.34 on 145 head sold last year. This year's Rambouillet average was \$76.46 on 69 head; last year it was \$162.92 on 90 rams. The four Hampshire rams sold this year brought \$145 per head; last year seven were sold at an average of \$71.43.

Sales and Reports

TARGHEE PRODUCTION SALE

TARGHEE sheep breeders will hold a PRODUCTION sale of this new breed at Billings, Montana, October 17. Top-quality stock will be the feature of the sale. The Billings Public Stockyards will be the site for the PRODUCTION sale which will start at 1:30 p.m. on the sale date. The Targhee is a modern-day breed developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. One hundred thirty-five registered ewes and rams will be sold. In addition, two hundred selected foundation ewes will also be offered in the sale.

This is the first time in the history of the breed that registered Targhee sheep are being sold on a national scale. Breeders from throughout the U. S. have entered some of their best animals in the sale.

The sale will present buyers with an unusual opportunity to acquire foundation stock of such a relatively new breed.

The Targhee was developed from approximately three-fourths Rambouillet, one-fifth Lincoln and some Corriedale breeding. Though developed primarily for the western range industry, the Targhee is becoming increasingly popular in farm flocks.

U. S. D. A. scientists have worked more than 27 years in developing the Targhee. During the generations of development, selection of ewes and rams has been carefully controlled by lamb and wool production performance.

—W. J. Boylan

RECORDS BROKEN AT SYDNEY

A new auction record price of 4900 guineas (around \$11,525) was made at the Sydney (Australia) Ram Sales, May 25-28, 1953. It was paid for a special stud Merino ram, two and a half years old, from the Estate late F. E. Body, Bundemar, Trangie, New South Wales. The Yumoo Pastoral Company Pty., Ltd., of Moree was the successful bidder. Second high figure was 4600 guineas (about \$10,820) given for a special stud ram offered by George Falkiner, Haddon Rig, Warren. The previous all-time high auction price was 4200 guineas paid in the 1952 sale. These records are auction records, as up to 5000 guineas has been paid in private sales of rams.

The average on over 1100 Merino rams sold in this year's Sydney sales was £184 (\$412).

"Quite apart from the fact that the world record price at auction was twice broken within an hour or so on the opening day of the 1953 Sydney Ram Sales," writes the sale reporter in the Pastoral Review of June 16, 1953, "the whole tone of the market for Merino rams, particularly the tops of the older established or parent studs, reflected the improved economic position, the generally favorable seasonal

outlook, and the buoyant wool market." Offerings from some of the smaller and less well-known studs, it is stated, did not measure up to the high standards set by the older studs, and many lots went through the ring without sale.

Corriedales did not fair so well as the Merinos. Prices generally were low, and the breeders did not think prices at the sale measured up to the keen demand for the breed throughout Australia. The top was 500 guineas (\$1176) and the average on 60 rams sold was £57 (\$128).

Targhee PRODUCTION SALE

BILLINGS, MONTANA — PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

October 17

135 Registered ewes and rams

200 Foundation ewes

**TOP QUALITY
BUY THE BEST**

For More Information, Contact:

U. S. TARGHEE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 72
BOZEMAN, MONTANA

WASHINGTON SALE

WARD Hoskins, Dayton, Washington, paid \$170 for the top-selling ram at the Third Annual Washington State Ram Sale, held on the WSC campus, August 4.

This Columbia ram was consigned by Ron Baker, Ione, Oregon. Other "tops" by breeds included Hampshire, \$155, bought by E. L. Harms, Pullman, consigned by WSC; Suffolk, \$142, bought by Lewis Pittman, Oakdale, consigned by Cecil Fairchild, Selah.

Average price paid for the 167 purebred, graded rams was \$52.03.

Two largest buyers at the sale were Ed Schmidt, Lewiston, Idaho, who bought 27 head and Simon Martinez, Sunnyside, Washington, who bought 18 head.

All rams offered for sale had been graded by a committee of two qualified experts, Doyle Matthews, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, and Charles Kyd, extension livestock specialist, WSC.

The grading system was patterned after the bull grading system that is being used in the western States with such success. Rams grading 1 minus were considered as individuals that were stud ram prospects with no major faults and were excellent breeding animals from the standpoint of type, conformation, quality, and character. Matthews said that in his opinion the six rams with the highest grade, 1 minus, would place among the top stud rams offered at the National Ram Sale. Five of these rams that sold as singles averaged \$153.



Ward Hoskins, Dayton, Washington, bought the top ram at the Washington Ram Sale from Ron Baker (kneeling) of Ione, Oregon, for \$170. Conrad Hoskins, the purchaser's son, is standing behind the ram. — WSC Photo

Grade 2 had three sub-classes, 2 plus, 2 average, and 2 minus. The top of this grade represented the best of so-called range rams. All rams of this grade were considered to be of good enough quality to improve average or better commercial

flocks.

Grade 3 rams were considered as not capable of making improvement and should have been castrated. Twenty-five rams were eliminated from the sale due to this classification. This insured the buyers of good-quality rams throughout.

The Sales Committee which includes Russell Brown, Vantage, president, and Ernie Lawson, Yakima, secretary of the Washington Wool Growers Association, considered the ram grading a success and plan to continue the grading in future years.

Commenting on the sale, Ron Baker, sales manager, said: "Higher quality rams were offered at the sale this year because of the strict grading system. However, it was disappointing to see many rams within the two grade sell only slightly above market prices. Many buyers were able to secure top-quality range rams at real bargain prices."

—Charles A. Bond

NEW MEXICO SALE

TOP stud ram of the 16th annual New Mexico Ram Sale in Albuquerque, August 6-7, consigned by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, went to D. M. Martinez, Roy, New Mexico, for \$355. John Curry, Animas, New Mexico, took the second top-price ram at \$280 from Wynn Hansen, Collinston, Utah. Fine-wool Rambouillet and Debouillet rams again stood at the top of the popularity pole in New Mexico with 243 head averaging \$77.80.

A total of 411 head sold for \$26,910 to average \$65.47. John Erramouspe, Corona, New Mexico, bid the top price for a pen of Rambouillet range rams when he paid \$195 a head for five consigned by Hansen. Eleven stud rams sold for \$1,560 to average \$141.90 for seven Rambouillets, one Columbia and three Suffolks. Corriedale and medium-wool range rams totaling 105 obtained an average of \$39.20, and 34 Suffolk and Hampshire rams averaged \$28.60. Eighteen Rambouillet ewes sold for \$1,335 to average \$83.

Rams from the herd of Bruce Barnard, Jr., Shiprock, made the best showing of the New Mexico consignments by averaging prices comparable to those of Hansen and Madsen who generally stand at the high point of the New Mexico sale. Scott Hansen, son of Wynn, purchased a pen of five rams from Bruce Barnard Company at \$130 per head. Most of the buyers were from New Mexico with a few of the bids going to Colorado and Texas wool growers.

—G. A. Austin

Annual Sale

of

Approximately 200 RAMS - 100 EWES - 250 EWE LAMBS

Drafted from the

COLUMBIA

TARGHEE

RAMBOUILLET

Flocks of the

U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION

and

WESTERN SHEEP BREEDING LABORATORY

DUBOIS, IDAHO

10 a.m., September 24, 1953

Sale list of rams upon request about Sept. 1.

LAMB CROP REPORT — 1953

Slight Increase Shown

THE 1953 lamb crop in the 13 western range sheep States is about 6 percent or nearly 700,000 head larger than the 1952 lamb crop. The 1953 western lamb crop is estimated at 12,382,000 lambs, compared with the record low crop of 11,708,000 lambs in 1952, and 11,789,000 head in 1951.

The 1953 lamb crop in the 12 western States, excluding Texas, is about 4 percent or 500,000 head larger than in 1952. The Texas 1953 lamb crop is larger than a year earlier, due to fairly good conditions in the eastern sheep section and heavy supplemental feeding of ewes.

The Montana lamb crop is slightly smaller than in 1952, with little change in Washington and Oregon. All other western States have larger lamb crops than in 1952.

The 1953 lamb crop in the 4 States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico of 4,435,000 lambs is about 4 percent or 190,000 head larger than in 1952. The 7 far western States have 4,705,000 lambs, an increase of about 5 percent or 245,000 head over 1952. The South Dakota crop is 9 percent or 60,000 head larger than in 1952. The Texas 1953 lamb crop is estimated at 2,546,000 lambs, compared with 2,364,000 head in 1952 and 2,636,000 lambs in 1951.

Breeding ewes in the West on January 1, 1953 were about 2 percent larger than a year earlier, with the 12 States showing an increase of 5 percent and Texas a decrease of 7 percent. Yearling ewe numbers were at a low level, due to heavy marketings of ewe lambs from the 1952 lamb crop.

The 1953 lambing percentage (lambs saved per 100 breeding ewes) for the 13 western States was 82.8 percent, compared with 80.2 percent in 1952, 81.7 percent in 1951, and the ten-year (1942-51) average of 80.6.

The lamb crop percentage for the 11 western States, excluding Texas and South Dakota, was 88.2 percent, compared with 88.9 percent last year, and the ten-year (1942-51) average of 85.2 percent. Lambing percentages were smaller than last year in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, California and Oregon, with larger percentages in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, South Dakota and Texas, with Colorado showing the same percentage. In most States the lambing percentages were about average or above average.

The early lamb crop in the West was slightly larger than in 1952. California produced a few more early lambs than in 1952 that developed well. Idaho had an increase in early lambs over the 1952 crop, with decreases in Oregon and Washington. The early lambs in the 3 northwest States developed slowly but later made good gains, with the Idaho movement starting later than last season. Texas had an increased marketing of early lambs and yearlings during the 1953 spring season over a year earlier, with the new and old crops showing fairly good finish, and a larger proportion going to slaughter than in 1952.

The late lamb crop in the 12 States, excluding Texas, was about 4 percent larger than in 1952. Summer grazing conditions in the northern higher and summer ranges are generally good, except in the dry areas in southern Utah, southeast Colorado, northern Arizona, and most of New Mexico. Much of the Texas sheep section continues dry with poor feed.

The relatively small holding of ewe lambs from the 1952 lamb crop was not large enough to maintain the present ewe

inventories.

The United States 1953 lamb crop is estimated at 19,702,000 lambs, an increase of nearly 7 percent or 1,223,000 head over the 1952 crop of 18,479,000 lambs. This is an increase of about 9 percent over the 1951 crop of 17,989,000 lambs.

Breeding ewes in the United States on January 1, 1953 were estimated at 21,878,000 head, an increase of 4 percent over the 21,034,000 head on January 1, 1952. The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and older on January 1) was 90.1 percent compared with 88.0 percent in 1952 and the ten-year (1942-51) average of 86.3 percent.

The 35 native sheep States have a 1953 lamb crop of 7,320,000 lambs, an increase of about 8 percent or 549,000 head over the 1952 crop of 6,771,000 lambs.

The 11 corn belt States, excluding South Dakota, have 5,239,000 lambs, 447,000 head or 9 percent larger than the 1952 lamb crop of 4,792,000 lambs. The 11 corn belt States have nearly 27 percent of the United States 1953 lamb crop. The 11 corn belt States on January 1, 1953 had 4,968,000 breeding ewes, an increase of 9 percent or 410,000 head over the 4,558,000 ewes a year earlier.

—B.A.E.

LAMB CROP REPORT — JULY 1, 1953

State	BREEDING EWES 1 YR. OLD AND OVER, JAN. 1 Thousands (Add 000)			LAMBS SAVED PERCENT OF EWES JANUARY 1			THOUSAND HEAD (Add 000)		
	10-Yr. Ave.			1942-51			10-Yr. Ave.		
	1942-51	1952	1953	10-Yr. Ave.	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
Arizona*	392	305	312	80	80	87	316	243	270
California	1,757	1,344	1,478	90	91	90	1,571	1,223	1,330
Colorado	1,251	1,025	1,129	90	96	96	1,122	984	1,084
Idaho	1,098	840	857	105	106	112	1,146	890	960
Montana	1,965	1,274	1,338	83	90	84	1,625	1,147	1,124
Nevada	439	398	402	83	81	82	361	322	330
New Mexico*	1,307	1,072	1,093	72	74	78	937	793	850
Oregon	794	543	548	92	100	99	719	543	543
South Dakota	1,021	658	731	90	97	95	913	636	696
Texas	5,641	4,148	3,858	68	57	66	3,863	2,364	2,546
Utah	1,353	1,130	1,209	81	86	83	1,094	972	1,003
Washington	314	234	234	108	114	115	336	267	269
Wyoming	2,148	1,634	1,765	79	81	78	1,691	1,324	1,377
Total 13									
Western States	19,480	14,605	14,954	80.6	80.2	82.8	15,694	11,708	12,382
East									
Corn Belt	2,395	1,874	2,039	98	106	107	2,324	1,980	2,189
West									
Corn Belt**	3,496	2,684	2,929	102	105	104	3,579	2,812	3,050
Other									
Native States	2,314	1,871	1,956	100	106	106	2,308	1,979	2,081
Total 35									
Native States	8,205	6,429	6,924	100.0	105.3	105.7	8,211	6,711	7,320
U. S.									
Total	27,685	21,034	21,878	86.3	88.0	90.1	23,905	18,479	19,702

*Includes Indian owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona.

**Excludes South Dakota.

LAMB MARKET

August Sees Sagging Prices

AUGUST was a month of sagging prices in the fat lamb market. At several markets the quality of the spring lambs was reported as below average and Government reports also state the percentage of prime lambs was unusually small for this season of the year. Heavy runs of Idaho spring lambs at Ogden boosted receipts at that market the second week of August to the largest of the season. Prices at that market dropped around \$2 the first week of August and took another \$1.50 to \$2 drop the second week. Prices at other markets dropped 50 cents to \$2.50 during the first two weeks of August but held fairly steady the latter part of the month.

Choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold during August mostly in a price range of \$20 to \$25. Some prime lambs did bring \$26.50 early in the month. At Ogden the first week of August Idaho springers weighing 90 to 107 pounds brought \$21 to \$23 while the second and third weeks of August they sold from \$20 to \$21.

Good and choice spring slaughter lambs sold in a \$17 to \$24 price range during the month; cull and utility kinds, \$8 to \$20.

Good and choice yearlings brought \$17 to \$22.25. Choice shorn spring lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold from \$18.50 to \$22. Good and choice shorn yearling wethers sold from \$17 to \$21.

Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold on various markets from \$4.50 to \$6.50. Cull and utility ewes ranged from \$2.50 to \$5. Good and choice western range feeder lambs sold on the markets mostly from \$16.50 to \$20. Medium and good spring feeder lambs brought \$13 to \$18.

Some good and choice two and three-year-old blackface breeding ewes brought \$12.75. Short-term to solid-mouth breeding ewes sold from \$5.50 to \$10.50.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

California

In the lower Sacramento Valley good to prime clover pastured spring lambs sold during August mostly from \$20 to \$22.25.

Pacific Northwest

Washington slaughter spring lambs sold mostly from \$20 to \$22 early in August although the latter part of the month buyers were offering \$18 to \$19. One band of Washington lambs, estimated to run 60 percent in slaughter flesh, sold the latter part of August for \$17. Around 1,000 head two-year-old crossbred ewes sold at \$20 per head f.o.b. ranch and a smaller lot of broken to solid-mouth ewes brought \$11. In Oregon a contract was drawn on 1500

whiteface wether lambs at \$16.50 per hundredweight, four percent shrink, for September delivery; around 900 head at \$16.25 for immediate delivery; and 500 head at \$16.50, also for immediate delivery.

Montana

Sales near the middle of August include: Augusta area, 925 mixed whiteface lambs, guaranteed to weigh at least 65 pounds, for September 25th delivery, \$16; Choteau area, 1700 mixed whiteface lambs, September delivery, \$16.50; Augusta area, 250 dry two-year-old ewes, immediate delivery, \$15; Big Timber and Great Falls area, approximately 6300 mixed whiteface lambs, September delivery, \$16 to \$16.50; also about 4000 mixed blackface lambs \$17 to \$19, latter price for selected ewe lambs; Big Horn Mountain area, about 5000 whiteface lambs \$20 to \$20.25 trucked off mountain and weighed.

Texas

Several strings of feeder lambs were sold early in August, for September delivery, at \$14 to \$16.50. Bands of mixed lambs were contracted in the Edwards Plateau area for \$16 for September delivery.

Wyoming

In western Wyoming an estimated 1200 lambs were reported contracted early in August at \$17.50 to \$18 for fall delivery. First delivery of this string was reported to include a sizable fat end, with later deliveries largely feeders. In Laramie County 650 feeder lambs were contracted at \$17 and another 900 head \$16.75, delivery October 1st by truck to northern Colorado and weighed at feedlot.

While rainfall over the Kansas wheat-field area has been spotted, liberal rains have fallen in some sections and prospects for fall pastures are much better than a year ago.

—E. E. Marsh

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1953	1952
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Seven Months	7,845,000	6,718,000
Week Ended	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Slaughter at Major Centers	257,725	231,479
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.50	\$30.28
Good and Choice	22.10	26.95
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	\$47.80	\$62.80
Choice, 40-50 pounds	44.40	61.90

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

	1953	1952
Cattle	1,498,000	1,100,000
Calves	616,000	430,000
Hogs	3,276,000	3,641,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,108,000	908,000

COLORADO'S 26th

(Continued from page 24)

Marketing Committee

Appointing a three-man committee to study and formulate a Lamb Promotion and Marketing Program, working closely with the National Lamb Promotion Committee. (Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, has been named chairman of this committee.)

Sanitation Committee

Requesting dissemination of all possible information on Blue Tongue and Scrapie, and commendation for the work of the Vibrionic Abortion Committee.

Predator Control Committee

Requesting pressure to bring up to date all dog laws in Colorado and to establish responsibility for dog ownership.

Setting up a three-man committee to work with the State Game & Fish Commission. (J. S. Hofmann, Chairman, Montrose; Ted Parsons, La Jara; and Ralph Reeve of Craig.)

Requesting continued effort to obtain predator classification for bear.

Tax Committee

Requesting study to check possibilities of modifying the State Income Tax Law to include Capital Gains Provisions and reimbursement of previously paid taxes

in a loss year.

Urging continued work with County Assessors and the State Tax Commission to obtain equitable valuations on livestock.

Transportation Committee

Recommending the establishment of a permanent Transportation Committee to assist on State-wide problems of freight rates, insurance rates, uniform way bills and contracts, etc.

Public Lands Committee

Urging every effort to eliminate some of the abuses of mining laws.

Opposing further purchases of private lands by Federal or State agencies.

Recommending passage of the Forest Compromise Bill.

General Resolutions Committee

Re-affirming position of long standing in demanding greater Federal economies.

Recognizing the key importance of the domestic sheep industry.

Renewing approval of the parity tariff legislation.

Asserting the right of States to be governed by the people of those States.

A resolution of appreciation to our Congressmen who have helped us in recent months was enthusiastically passed.

Special Livestock Financing

Considerable worry over livestock financing outlook was expressed and a special committee set up to make recommendations after study. A recommendation was passed urging the Secretary of Agriculture to be most alert and take immediate steps to have emergency financing organized and ready in the event of need; and also asking that a committee be set up under the auspices of the Colorado Wool Growers Association to prepare the best possible solution should action become necessary during the fall lamb marketing season. (Members appointed thus far are G. N. Winder, Chairman; M. E. Noonan; Judge Dan H. Hughes; and E. J. Dignan, Vice President of the United States National Bank of Denver.)

That's Fifty-50

THE National Wool Growers erroneously announced in the August issue that there would be 500 head of Columbia stud rams at the Columbia Sheep Show and Sale to be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on October 5th and 6th. There will be 50 head of choice Columbia stud rams. That's fifty-50.

9th ANNUAL



Show & Sale COLUMBIA SHEEP

"The All-American Breed"
for Superior Lambs
and Wool

★ 50 Stud Rams

★ 200 Ewes

An opportunity . . . to buy
top individuals from the
nation's top flocks.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
OCTOBER 5 & 6

For Catalogue and information write:
Mr. Alma Esplin, Secretary

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
P. O. Box 315 — Logan, Utah

Wool Bureau Sidelights

THE WOOL BUREAU ACCOMPLISHED the following in July:

THE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT PREPARED editorial and photographic materials for use in the back-to-school newspaper supplement prepared by Independent Retailers Syndicate for release throughout the country.

THE BUREAU'S FEATURE SERVICE program for July consisted of a story and photographs entitled "The ABC's of Vacation Preparation." The story gave advice on clothing needed for vacations in various parts of the country as well as instructions on the proper packing. The feature was designed for use by company publications, which are issued by leading industrial firms for their employees. However, it was used by newspapers and several magazines as well.

A TOTAL OF SIX news releases were prepared during the month.

THE TWO-PAGE WOMEN'S WEAR section of the Men's and Boy's Wear Newspaper Supplement was given initial distribution. "Clothes That Men Admire" is the general theme, and the features include "Printed Wool is News For Fall," "The Jacket Dress Stars for Fall," "Brush and Hanger Tips," etc.

A 12-PAGE BOOKLET ENTITLED, "Sewing Easily With Wool," is under preparation for the Wool Bureau by Mary Brooks Picken, one of the country's prominent sewing authorities. There is no existing literature of this type, and the booklet can serve as a permanent reference for the home-sewer as well as serving as a vehicle for dissemination of information on wool's properties. The inside of the front cover of part of the press run will be imprinted with the program of the McCall Style Show for distribution to store audiences. A table of contents will be imprinted in copies for distribution by the De-

partment of Education and the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest.

THE WOMEN'S WEAR PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT arranged premiere showings of the Department of Education's sales training film, "Seven Wonders of Wool," before the press and members of the trade at the Johnny Victor Theatre, Rockefeller Center. Two showings were held, the first for the press on July 15, the second on the next day for educators, representatives of mills, manufacturers and retail organizations. Cards were distributed to the audience requesting their comment, which was extremely favorable.

A CARTOON BOOKLET WAS prepared by The Wool Bureau as part of a sales training program for retail merchandisers of woolen goods. The "comic" book is entitled "Wooly Wooly Wins First Prize." It is very informative and is easily, and interestingly read by both children and adults.

AND IN AUGUST THE WOOL BUREAU did this:

A COMPREHENSIVE MEN'S WEAR merchandising package, designed to assist men's wear retail stores in promoting wool clothing and furnishings for fall, was issued in mid-August.

BASED ON THE THEME "You Always Look Better in Wool," the package contains five major components. These are an easel display for windows and counters; a series of small advertisements in mat form; "Wonder Fiber W," a brochure designed to give sales staffs new selling information; announcement of animated window display units available on loan to stores, and details of a complete promotion for stores.

THE PROMOTION PACKAGE WAS mailed to almost 8,000 men's wear retail stores across the Nation. It includes an order card with which the retail merchant may order mats and additional copies of other promotion materials.



INCREASED WOOL ACTIVITY

Sales and Contracting in West

ALL eyes in the wool trade are focused on August 31, the date of the opening of the new wool auction season in Sydney, Australia. While U. S. buyers do not usually make purchases in any volume at the early auctions, the strength or weakness of these opening sales will indicate, it is believed, a general trend in the world wool market. A strong opening is expected and, of course, very desirable.

Just how much effect the world wool market has on domestic prices is debatable, it seems. At one time, or in previous normal times, the world market did largely govern or control the domestic market. Now, in view of the relation between the strength of the foreign auctions last year and the situation in the domestic market, some are questioning the actual effect of the Australian market on price levels here.

Considerable importance is presently attached by many in the industry to the value of the worsted weaving fabric business. These people hold that this determines the wool price level in the domestic market. This contention is based on the fact that historically it is the worsted end that requires the volume of wool and that when manufacturers of men's and women's wear have plenty of orders and their plants are operating at a good pace, wool prices are strong. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the woolen and worsted knit goods division in the industry may be in a healthy condition and yet not consume enough wool to counteract the effects of a dull worsted season.

If this theory is correct, the next question is, "What is the present situation in the worsted mills?" Since most mills have been buying only to fill immediate requirements for many months past, it is generally believed that their inventories are small. Any new business, therefore, will send them into the market for wool, which should mean higher prices. And current style trend away from casual woolen type men's wear to worsteds should build up the worsted business.

There is considerable backing to the belief that wool supplies are light. The market is not faced with the accumulation of South American wool that created havoc in domestic wool prices in 1952 under currency manipulations. The carryover from the five main wool producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere is said to be at or below normal.

Whether or not an actual squeeze develops remains, of course, to be seen. The idea is advanced that if it does come it will be within the next two months. The exceptional spurt of buying by topmakers recently at western points supports the short supply theory. A dealer in Salt Lake City is said to have sold 1,500,000 pounds of original bag, grading wool to a topmaker early in August at prices between \$1.30 and \$1.68, clean. Price variations were based on type of wool and shrinkages. Topmakers were also reported as picking up sizable lots of wool in other sections.

Some Sales Items

Here are some other sales recently reported in western territory:

Jack Martin, Douglas, Wyoming, sold 185,000 pounds of fine and some fine medium wool at 57 cents.

A Montana sale of some 50,000 pounds of mixed wools was made at 56 cents a grease pound. A Dillon, Montana, clip of about 50,000 pounds of original bag, fine and half blood 1953 wool was sold at 75 cents a pound, with the net to the grower estimated at around 68.75 cents.

The Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association sold about 200,000 pounds of their offerings late in July at from 3 to 10 cents a clean pound above the support prices.

The Belle Fourche (South Dakota) Bee of July 30, reports the sale of 583,000 pounds of 1952 wools stored in warehouses at Newell and Belle Fourche to a Yugoslavian export-import firm on July 29th. The purchase included fine, half blood and three-eighths blood wools. Prices paid were not revealed. Miodrag Nikolic, New York representative of "Centrotexil" in Belgrade, made the purchase. He was accompanied to South Dakota points by Bill Hartpense, area wool appraiser for the PMA, and M. O. Cooper, consultant to the PMA director in the Boston area.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, the forepart of August, 520,000 pounds of a 900,000-pound offering sold at grease prices ranging between 38¢ cents to 57¢ cents (one report gives the high price of 62¢ cents). Most of these wools were purchased by Texas buyers for eastern houses.

J. W. Mailliard, Jr. of Yorkville, California, on July 23, sold about 400 fleeces of purebred Merino wool at 89 cents a grease pound; shrinkage estimated at 38

AUCTIONS OPEN STRONG

The new wool selling season began at Sydney, Australia, August 31, with prices generally unchanged to 5 percent higher as compared with the close of last season's sales in June. British and Continental buyers were the chief purchasers of the 16,412 bales sold out of 16,452 offered.

percent. A few small lots of lamb's wool were said to be moving in California at 45 to 50 cents early in the month.

Contracting of Texas fall wools opened at around 60 cents but moved rapidly upward to 64 cents, paid on August 21. The clip of fall wool is reported as much smaller than last year, due to drought conditions.

Twelve-months' wool was said to be selling at 66% to 76% cents.

Other Market Factors

While the Boston market has been dull for a long time, it has remained firm. First-hand conversations with prominent trade members on Summer Street early in August also revealed a bullish attitude. While their wool holdings may have influenced them, certainly there has been no evidence within recent weeks of any weakening on their part.

A big market support has been the policy adopted by the Commodity Credit Corporation in handling the 1952 wools secured under the non-recourse loan. As of July 31 the Boston PMA office estimated that 22.4 million pounds of 1953 shorn wool clip was under the CCC loan program, mostly recourse loans. Under the 1952 program the CCC carries about 95 million pounds of shorn wool. They have held the 1952 wools at not less than 115 percent of the appraisal value at Boston with freight adjustments at storage points. Effective Tuesday, September 1, this policy was changed. (See page 6).

Also, some relief to the domestic wool market situation may come as a result of the Section 22 hearings on wool which the U. S. Tariff Commission is holding in Washington on August 31. Efforts of the Allied Wool Industry to have the Secretary of Agriculture request immediate emergency action by the President to impose additional tariff duties on wool under the authority of the Cordon Amendment to the Trade Agreements Act failed, because this special investigation by the Tariff Commission had been instituted.



Wool Production Decreases

THE quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn this year is estimated at 229,292,000 pounds according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 1 percent less than the 232,373,000 pounds produced last year and 19 percent less than the 1942-51 average.

The decline in wool production this year is due to a 2 percent decrease in the number of sheep shorn compared with 1952. The decrease in number of sheep shorn is offset to some extent by a slightly higher average weight per fleece. A record high average weight per fleece of 8.27 pounds is estimated, slightly higher than the previous record of 8.25 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 8.04 pounds.

In the 13 western sheep States (11 western States, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 161,375,000 pounds, or about 3 percent below 1952. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn is placed at 18,772,000 head, a decrease of 2 percent from last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.60 pounds compares with an average of 8.61 pounds last year. Production was larger than last year in all western States except Texas, Montana, and Oregon. Texas, the leading sheep State, had the same average weight per fleece as a year ago, but a sharp drop in the number of sheep shorn in that State decreased wool production 11 percent. The decrease in Texas was sufficient to offset increases in most of the other western States. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 3,906,000 pounds compared with 5,215,000 pounds shorn last fall. For California the allowance is 2,444,000 pounds compared with 2,386,000 pounds last fall.

In the "Native" or "fleece" wool States, shorn wool production is estimated at 67,917,000 pounds with an average fleece

weight of 7.58 pounds. Last year 66,665,000 pounds were produced at an average fleece weight of 7.47 pounds. Wool production was equal to or greater than 1952 in all of the "Native" States except Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The estimates of shorn wool production are based on voluntary reports from wool producers. Reports from the "Native" States are collected in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. For the western sheep States, reports are obtained directly from owners of both range and farm flocks.

Defense Orders Canceled

THE Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency was reported early in August as canceling invitations for bids on some textile orders to hold down expenditures in the coming year and assist in the future balancing of the budget. In a statement regarding the cancellations the Agency said that in keeping with the expenditure objectives for the fiscal year 1954, set by the Department of Defense, the Army was rescheduling certain of its production programs. An invitation for bids on wool gabardine cloth was reduced in quantity from 100,000 to 55,000 linear yards and three inquiries for 3,375,000 square yards of cotton drill cloth, 1,485,000 square yards of acetate cloth and 4 million yards of cotton sateen were canceled.

WOOL SHORN IN 1952 AND 1953

State and Division	WOOL PRODUCTION			WEIGHT PER FLEECE ¹			NUMBER SHEEP SHORN ²		
	10-Yr. Ave. 1942-51	1952	1953	10-Yr. Ave. 1942-51	1952	1953	10-Yr. Ave. 1942-51	1952	1953
	Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Thousands		
Arizona	3,298	2,590	2,667	7.3	7.4	7.3	457	350	364
California	17,964	15,850	15,918	7.0	7.4	7.2	2,596	2,140	2,202
Colorado	12,306	11,688	11,851	8.8	9.1	9.0	1,408	1,266	1,323
Idaho	11,756	9,880	9,890	9.7	9.9	10.0	1,215	998	989
Montana	21,015	15,568	15,258	9.2	9.7	9.7	2,294	1,605	1,573
Nevada	4,268	3,880	3,910	8.5	8.7	8.5	503	446	460
New Mexico.....	13,054	11,590	11,790	8.4	8.7	9.0	1,569	1,332	1,314
Oregon	7,653	5,706	5,359	8.7	9.0	8.8	880	634	609
South Dakota..	9,854	7,371	7,564	8.3	8.8	8.7	1,194	838	865
Texas	64,864	46,277	41,101	7.6	7.7	7.7	8,524	5,973	5,359
Utah	13,655	12,211	12,438	9.1	9.3	9.2	1,497	1,313	1,352
Washington ..	3,720	2,927	3,035	9.2	9.4	9.4	406	311	323
Wyoming	23,791	20,170	20,594	9.8	10.0	10.1	2,438	2,017	2,039
Western									
Total	207,198	165,708	161,375	8.29	8.61	8.60	24,980	19,243	18,772
Other States....	75,942	66,665	67,917	7.32	7.47	7.58	10,368	8,927	8,965
U. S.	283,140	232,373	229,292	8.04	8.25	8.27	35,348	28,172	27,737

¹ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb.

² Including sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

ESTIMATES FOR UNITED STATES (THOUSAND POUNDS)

Year..	Shorn	Pulled	Year..	Shorn	Pulled	Year..	Shorn	Pulled
1946	280,908	61,300	1949	212,899	35,600	1952	232,373	33,600
1947	251,425	56,600	1950	215,422	32,400	1953	229,292	
1948	231,770	46,600	1951	225,545	25,900			

SHOW WINNERS

(Continued from page 22)

DIVISION III — MARKET CLASSES (FARM)

Class 13 — 64's to 80's (FINE)

First.....	Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Second.....	Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Third.....	Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Fourth.....	Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah

Class 14 — 60's (HALF-BLOOD)

First.....	Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Second.....	Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
Third.....	Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
Fourth.....	Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Class 15 — 56-58's (3/8 BLOOD)

First.....	Ed Noyes, Potter Valley, California
Second.....	John Norton, Bozeman, Montana
Third.....	F. V. Meuleman, Carey, Idaho

Class 16 — 48-50's (1/4 BLOOD)

First.....	Ed Noyes, Potter Valley, California
Second.....	Ed Noyes, Potter Valley, California

GRAND CHAMPION OF SHOW
Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California

RESERVE CHAMPION OF SHOW
W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana

BREED ASSOCIATION TROPHIES

Rambouillet.....	Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
Columbia.....	W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
Panama.....	Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho
Targhee.....	Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana

(Cash awards of \$8 and \$4 for first and second place winners in each class were also presented.)



"YOU MEAN TO SAY THAT YOU PAID THE PRICE OF ONE GOOD BREEDING EWE FOR THAT HANDFUL OF FELT AND FEATHERS!"

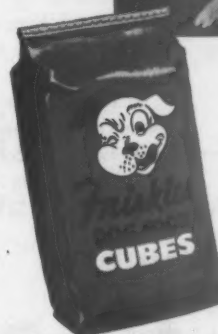
—National Wool Grower

21 YEARS OF SUCCESS

...that's the record behind

FRISKIES!

WHEN YOU
RAISE DOGS
FOR A LIVING
YOU HAVE
TO BE SURE!



Cubes and Meal in 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50-lb. Sizes

ALL TYPES OF FRISKIES
CONTAIN CHLOROPHYLLIN
TO CONTROL DOG ODORS

AS YOU KNOW, it's mighty important to feed a ration that's been tested and proven!

AND FRISKIES CUBES is just such a dog food! For it has been fed successfully to generations of dogs of all sizes and types.

THAT'S BECAUSE Friskies Cubes provide every food element dogs are known to need—in crunchy, ready-to-feed form that provides excellent exercise for teeth and gums.

FRISKIES is a combination of 19 separate, high-quality ingredients that provide variety at every meal...with a good "meaty" smell and taste that dogs love.

BASED ON 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in animal nutrition, the famous Friskies formula means you are feeding a thoroughly tested dog food.

Tested for generations! Friskies has been checked and tested on dogs of all sizes and types. At the Friskies Research Kennels on the famous Carnation Milk Farm, generations of healthy, happy dogs have been raised on a diet of Friskies alone.



FRISKIES MEAL is the same famous formula as Friskies Cubes...with its 19 separate high-quality ingredients blended into a true-type meal. Mixed with water, it has a tempting texture and delicious "meaty" smell and taste!

KEEP YOUR DOG
FRISKY WITH

"The Meal of Champions"

Albers Milling Company - A Division of Carnation Company

Friskies

this month's Quiz

WHAT IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY NEED SOLVING?

THE sheepman's basic problem lies within the wool situation. A better price for wool would be reflected in a higher price on lambs and sheep.

For the United States to have a thriving sheep and wool industry, it seems to me, our wool must be protected against foreign, low-cost producers.

I cannot make myself believe in subsidies, either for wool, wheat, cattle, or what have you. If the sheep business were in a more thriving condition, there wouldn't be as many cattle on the ranges today.

—E. S.

Riverside, Washington

I do not believe that a higher tariff would be of much benefit. Labor is one of the main causes of sheep numbers being on the decrease. Other reasons for decrease in wool production are high land prices, high feed prices, and Government support of feed prices, all of which could be connected with the drought situation.

Thank you for the opportunity of airing my views on this question.

—A. O. Feeler

Voss, Texas

WE have naturally watched very closely for results from the efforts of the Allied Wool Industry Committee and others, to obtain some relief from the excessive importation of foreign wool. But foreign wool is still coming in very fast and I have a report today which shows that the domestic market is quite definitely glutted.

It seems to us that the Government is taking an awful lot of time to recognize a very serious situation where the wool growing industry has been made a whipping boy for the past seventeen years.

We think our operation is fairly typical of the Northwest. The writer has operated this ranch for forty years and never saw such a black outlook. Back in 1935 and 1936 I served as a member of the loan committee for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. We had out \$18 million in livestock loans, and I must confess that the outlook for the sheepmen then was far better than now. In those days the temporary slump in the market was caused by an oversupply, which promptly

cleared up, but no such promise seems to exist today. We had a protective tariff on wool that was about 40 percent more than it is today, and a dollar was worth one hundred cents instead of fifty-two cents. This country was importing less than 30 percent of the wool used here, and today we are importing about 75 percent of the wool used here.

These figures are well known to you and to many Congressmen but it is not so well known that an excessive number of sheepmen are going to show excessive losses when they close their books for 1953. Many operators have not yet realized what these low lamb and ewe prices are doing to them.

Any recovery that we may enjoy as a result of Government protection is going to be slow, and that means that losses for 1954 will also run high. Three years of losing money fast in this business means more failures and further shrinkage in the sheep population, and you know what that will mean to the economy of these thirteen range States.

If there is anything encouraging that comes out of the hearings that are about to be held, we certainly hope that you will find a chance to let us know promptly.

—Fred B. Sheriff, Sec'y

Sieben Ranch Co.

August 27, 1953

THE survival of the domestic wool industry depends first on the solution of the problem of foreign competition for our market. There are many other problems affecting the industry but all are secondary, and until a satisfactory solution is found to the first problem, it is useless to attack the secondary problems.

It has been demonstrated by the actions of both political parties that we are going to follow a pattern of unrestricted foreign trade, come what may. In the face of this decision, the idea of tariff protection for the domestic wool industry is as dead as the "dodo bird." The next decision they must make is whether or not the domestic sheep and wool industry is necessary to the economy of this country. If so, then the only solution is direct subsidy for the industry. Should the decision be that we do not

need the domestic sheep industry, then complete liquidation is the only course for us to follow.

We have had some rain but everything is still on full feed and we owe almost as much money on our sheep as the national debt.

—Horace K. Fawcett

Del Rio, Texas

August 25, 1953

SPRAYING SHEEP IS SIMPLE

RANCHERS in southeastern New Mexico are more or less abandoning dipping vats for external parasite control. We are finding that spraying our sheep right out of the shearing pen is much simpler and more effective than using vat methods.

One man can do all of the spraying, which, of course, saves much labor. And compared to the expense of a vat, the ingredients used in a sprayer are relatively inexpensive. The compound we use for spraying is composed of 4 pounds of DDT, 4 pounds Lethane, and 2 pounds of Rotenone to 100 gallons of water. If the water is hard, we use something to cut it. You would be surprised how many sheep 100 gallons of this solution will spray.

Another advantage to the spraying machine is that you can move it all over your range. This can be done either by pickup truck or trailer. We have sprayed this way for three years now, and our sheep are clean.

—Herbert P. Joyce

Roswell, New Mexico

WANT FAT LAMBS?

FOR fattening lambs and wethers, coarse, stemmy hay is worth more if it's ground and cubed. Recent experiments by the New Mexico Experiment Station found that a group of lambs on cubed hay took about one-fourth less nutrients per pound of gain than did the lot fed the loose hay ration.

Experiment Station experts attributed the gain to several different possibilities, but whatever the reason, they claim that cubes are the best way to feed coarse, stemmy alfalfa hay.

Cattle Program Planned

IN an effort to move a peak supply of low-grade grass fed cattle through regular marketing channels in an orderly manner, the following telegram was sent by the U. S. D. A. on August 21 to members of the Livestock Industry Committee and members of the Retail Meat and Trade Food Industry Committee.

"All indications are that the need for an aggressive beef merchandising program is building toward a maximum level extending from the middle of September through October. I, (John H. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture) therefore, urge that you and your members plan your promotional program to build toward a climax as the need grows, going all-out as the movement reaches a peak.

"The Department, in continuing its support of the industry's sustained program of beef promotion, will follow a schedule of releases to informational media, make available recipe and menu materials through the Production and Marketing Administration and the Extension Service, and continue its field activities in all major markets. The same cooperation which all seg-

ments of the food trades have given to the sustained program on beef will assure the effectiveness of an all-out beef promotion starting in mid-September."

In a recent release from the National Association of Food Chains, it was announced that an intensified advertising and merchandising campaign on beef was begun on August 13. Cattlemen feel that the Nation-wide beef sale will step up the dragging movement of cattle into feed lots, thus maintaining supplies of better grade beef in later months.

USDA Purchases Meat

PURCHASES of four types of meat by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the week of August 10 amounted to over 5 million pounds, it was recently announced.

Under a Mutual Security Agency requisition for export to Greece, purchases with Section 32 funds included 1,005,000 pounds of frozen carcass beef at an average price of 23.93 cents per pound and 100,000 pounds of frozen carcass mutton at 14.70 cents per pound. These two products will be delivered at New York during the month of September.

USDA contemplates continued heavy

purchase of beef products in carrying out plans to acquire approximately 120 million pounds of canned beef, 60 million pounds of hamburger, and 10 million pounds of carcass beef under programs announced last June and also some frozen mutton.

Sheep Specialist

Wants work (herding job, etc.) with option to lease or buy. 50 years old and single. 35 years' experience in all types of sheep management. Please write to: National Wool Grower, Dept. G, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SUFFOLKS

SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT
AT MARKET TIME.

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer,
Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

"It's a Natural"

★ *Breeders Want It!!*

★ *Buyers Want It!!*

So Let's Have It

UTAH WOOL GROWERS - FIRST SALT LAKE

RAM SALE

★ September 24, 1953 - Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

North Salt Lake, Utah

575 HEAD OF UTAH'S BEST RAMS

ALL BREEDS

THE PLACE TO BUY 'EM



THE TIME TO BUY 'EM

CO-SPONSORED BY - UTAH WOOL GROWERS ASSN., AND REGISTERED SHEEP BREEDERS ASSN. OF UTAH

REX MONTICELLO,
ILLINOIS

41½ W. 3rd So., Salt Lake City, Utah

S.2055 providing for indemnity payments in connection with Blue Tongue and Scrapie and eradication was signed by the President on August 8, 1953.



**Breeder's list and information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan**

THE University of California and Lederle Laboratories are presently experimenting on a vaccine that should lead to control of blue tongue disease. Success may come in time to help with any outbreaks this fall.

If effective, the vaccine will be produced by Lederle and released through the University of California. Only officials will use the vaccine this year.

The center insert in the June Wool Grower gives a full list of hotel and motel accommodations available for the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 7-10, 1953 at Long Beach, California. Please refer to it in filling out this blank. Plan to stay for the banquet, floor show and dance, which this year are scheduled for December 10, the closing day.

The National Wool Grower

Most Effective Worm Medicine

THE most effective medicine for stomach worms and the small round-worms in the small intestine is phenothiazine. It is available in a liquid form or as a pill. The dose of the liquid is 1 ounce for a young lamb and 2 ounces for a mature sheep. One pill is a dose for a lamb, and two pills for a ewe.

For tapeworms the best remedy is lead arsenate. The dose is one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) gram to 1 gram, and it must be used carefully, as it is poisonous in larger amounts.

A worm medicine which has been used extensively in the past is a mixture of copper sulphate and Blackleaf 40. This is quite effective for stomach worms, and also is somewhat effective for tapeworms and the small intestinal round-worms. It is prepared by dissolving 1½ ounces copper sulphate in 1 gallon of water and adding 1 ounce of Blackleaf 40. The dose is 2 ounces for lambs and 4 ounces for mature sheep.

Lindane, BHC and toxaphene are effective against sheep ticks and lice. They are used as sprays or dips, and should be mixed up in water in the amount indicated on the package of the particular product used.

—Hadleigh Marsh

Tests Made on Overeating Disease

WITH overeating disease the chief cause of death loss in lamb feeding, research workers in animal husbandry at the University of Wyoming have been experimenting with vaccination and with aureomycin as a feed supplement.

Five hundred whitefaced lambs averaging 62 pounds were purchased near Laramie last October and shipped to the experimental substation at Torrington. The lambs were gate-cut into lots of 100 each, and individual weights were obtained for all the lambs.

All lots were self-fed a mixture of whole barley, soybean oilmeal, and ground alfalfa. All lambs also received an average of 3 pounds per day of wet beet pulp and had free access to a mixture of two-thirds salt and one-third bonemeal.

One lot received only this basal ration. Two lots received in addition various amounts of the antibiotic aureomycin, a fourth lot was given "feeding sulfur" for the first 14 days, and lot V was vaccinated

against enterotoxemia (overeating disease) the day before being put on test.

After 117 days the lambs were trucked to Scottsbluff, Nebraska, for slaughter.

Experimenters M. P. Botkin, assistant animal husbandman, and Leon Paules, substation superintendent, report that, at the levels fed, there were no important differences between the lots for any traits except efficiency. The lambs receiving aureomycin were less efficient in feed utilization than lambs in the other lots.

The authors state that, before recom-

mendations can be made for or against feeding of aureomycin to lambs, more information is needed on the ratio of roughage to concentrate in the ration, as well as on the level of aureomycin to be added.

The experiment is reported in Mimeograph Circular No. 33, "Control of Death Loss and Digestive Disturbances in Feeder Lambs" by Botkin and Paules, available from the Bulletin Room, College of Agriculture, Laramie, Wyoming.

—Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Wyoming

Thank You

for the kind treatment given us at the National Ram Sale.
We would like to express our appreciation, and an extra special "thank you" to Messrs. . . .

Frank Nissen, Esparto, California, who purchased the sale topping Suffolk at \$2025.

Ralph Pembroke, Big Lake, Texas, who was very close to the top with a \$2000 Grenville ram.

Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, who successfully bid on a \$1050 Suffolk ram.

and Covey, Bagley, and Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, who bought five of our registered rams at the record pen price of \$800 each.



To our other friends and bidders who really were most generous in supporting our consignment, we would like to say, "Thank you, one and all."

Yours faithfully,

Arthur C. B. Grenville

Morrin, Alberta, Canada

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

Colorado Association Wins Float Awards

MRS. Raymond D. Farmer, of Durango, Colorado, "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest chairman for district nine in the San Juan Basin, accepted the Red Ryder Trophy—presented for the best float in the 1953 Spanish Trails Fiesta parade in Durango, the first week of August—on behalf of the San Juan and Montezuma Wool Growers associations.

The winning float featured a "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest and a sheep herder's camp with live sheep being sheared by Glenn Swire of Aztec. Sixty-nine floats were entered in the Durango parade—with the wool grower float winning its division and then going on to the top place. A \$100 prize went with winning a division.

Others on the float included J. C. Brown, Gilbert Slade, Mrs. Max Feil, of Aztec, Mrs. Donna Burnside of Pagosa Springs, Mercedes Conner and Grant Paulek of Breen, and Mrs. Don Hoover, Chester Thompson, Jr., and Rodney Carmean, all of Durango.

—Record Stockman

Large Wardrobe for Miss Wool

REPORTS from the Nation's leading clothes designers indicate "Miss Wool's" wardrobe this year will be valued at \$5,000, the "Miss Wool" committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Auxiliary states.

"Miss Wool," who will reign over the Wool Fashion Review and Fiesta in the three-day Wool Fiesta in San Angelo, September 3 to 5, will be presented with 33 garments.

The deadline for entering the "Miss Wool" contest was August 1. John Powers of New York City will choose finalists for the contest from photographs. A committee to be chosen later will select "Miss Wool" from the finalists.

Last year's winner, Miss Janet Lee of Austin, now is a model at Sakowitz in Houston.

After the review and fiesta here, "Miss Wool" will tour style centers of America. The tour will begin in December at the National Wool Growers' Convention at Long Beach, California. Her wardrobe will include designs by Ben Reig, Paul Parnes,

Fred Bloc, Addie Masters, Pattulo, Anna Miller, Eisenberg, Ted Stein, and Davidow, according to Miss Gladys Mayer of the "Miss Wool" Committee.

Donated Ram for Wool and Lamb

A Suffolk ram donated by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Quimby, Halsey, Oregon, netted the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary \$345 at the recent Willamette Valley Ram Sale at Albany, Oregon.

E. F. Hubbard, Corvallis, chairman of the sale committee, handled the sale of the ram with the following contributing: Eldon Riddell, Monmouth; A. I. Eoff, Salem; Ahrens Bros., Turner; Floyd Edwards, Albany; Hubbard Bros. (C. M., Walter, and Gene), O. W. Frum, Halsey; C. W. Edwards, Three Hills, Alberta, Canada; Floyd Fox and Son, Silverton; Ronald Hogg, Salem, and Hinton and Wards buying the ram.

The proceeds will be used by the Auxiliary in its promotion of the wool and lamb program.

The State Auxiliary sponsors the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" Contest in Oregon as well as 4H Wool Sewing Contest, Lamb-Mutton Cooking contests, sheep showmanship and ownership projects.

The Cunningham Sheep Company has donated a Rambouillet ram to be auctioned for the Auxiliary at the Southern Oregon Ram Sale at Lakeview late in August.

YOUR NATIONAL PRESIDENT

REPORTS

Plans are well under way for a most enjoyable convention in Long Beach, California, December 7 to 10. Mrs. Jay Broadbent of Huntington Park and Mrs. A. R. Arthur of Southgate (California), co-chairmen for the convention, have spared no effort in planning; and we all hope you will be there to enjoy the results of their work.

Mrs. Earl Wright, convention contest chairman, has been working with Miss Mary North, laying the foundation for the activities of the contestants during their stay in Long Beach. Those fortunate contestants who win the trip to the National Convention have an unforgettable round of events in store for them at Long Beach.

May I commend you all for your interest and efforts in the lamb promotion campaign.

Start now to make our slogan—"Make Gifts of Wool for Christmas"—a reality!

Success to you all.

—Mrs. J. T. Murdock

"HANDMADE WITH WOOL" EXHIBIT

November 2-10, 1953 — Pacific P. & L. Co. Show Window
Yakima, Washington

You have:—

An urgent invitation to submit your beautiful handmade articles as things in wool made by a wool grower! Also, invite your friends to submit theirs. As long as they are handmade and beautiful and interesting, they can come from any place.

PLEASE BEGIN NOW to write us about the articles you can furnish as potential exhibit material. Address your letters to

AUXILIARY TO THE WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ASSN.
Attention — Pearl Brady and Mrs. W. A. Roberts
Coffin Sheep Company
Box 1437 (or 20 West Yakima Ave.)
Yakima, Washington

FREIGHT RATE NEWS

Class Rate Hearings Postponed

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed the opening hearing on Class Rates in the Mountain Pacific Territory from October 21 to December 1, 1953. This hearing will be held in Washington, D. C.; those at other points will be announced later.

Increased Rates Continued

On July 29, 1953, the Interstate Commerce Commission extended the expiration date of the 15 percent freight rate increase from February 28, 1954 to December 31, 1955. This action was based on the National Transportation Policy of 1940 which, in effect, states that the carriers must be maintained in a position to respond to the country's transportation needs at all times; that is, both in emergencies and under normal conditions. The Commission said in its report that "there should be some insurance against any possible slow-down or break-down in transportation services" when "extraordinary exertions in behalf of national defense" are required of carriers.

Lower Rates on Drought Livestock

Lower freight rates for the movement of livestock from designated drought areas to grazing areas elsewhere went into effect on August 14. Outbound carlots of livestock will be moved at the commercial rate (not stocker and feeder), but the return trip will be free, making the round trip 50 percent of the full freight rate. Where the actual weight of the return shipment exceeds the minimum weight shown on the freight bill covering the original shipment, the commercial rate will be charged on the excess weight for the return shipment. A certificate of eligibility to use this service must be obtained from local County USDA Drought Committees. The emergency rates expire December 31, 1953, but it is reported railroads are trying to change the expiration date to October 15.

High Costs of Getting Meat to Consumers

The American Meat Institute in a release of August 14, 1953, included this statement: "Illustrative of how costs of getting meat to America's consumers have increased are revised freight rate indexes just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index for all agricultural commodities increased 61 percent between 1945 and 1952. The range was from a 44 percent increase in the case of fresh fruits to a record of 84 percent in the freight rate for fresh meats. Rail freight rates for livestock increased 74 percent during the period."

tural Economics. The index for all agricultural commodities increased 61 percent between 1945 and 1952. The range was from a 44 percent increase in the case of fresh fruits to a record of 84 percent in the freight rate for fresh meats. Rail freight rates for livestock increased 74 percent during the period."



"I GUESS THE WOOL CAME FROM AN EXTRA LARGE SHEEP!"

—National Wool Grower

LAMB PROMOTION

(Continued from page 27)

Mr. Rilea W. Doe
Safeway Stores
405 14th St. — Room 909
Oakland, California

Mr. Drue W. Dunn, Agricultural Counsel
Utah-Idaho Chain Stores Association
901 Continental Bank Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Robert Franklin
Allied Wool Industry Committee
327 North Van Ness Ave.
Fresno, California

Mr. Brett Gray, Jr., Secretary
Colorado Wool Growers Association
1408 East 47th Avenue
Denver 16, Colorado

Mr. Mike Hayes
Denver Stock Yards
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Perry Holley
Producers Live Stock Marketing Association
Ogden, Utah

Mr. James A. Hooper, Secretary
Utah Wool Growers Association
361 Union Pacific Annex Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Mr. I. H. Jacob
Producers Livestock Loan Co.
300 1st Security Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. J. M. Jones, Executive Secretary
National Wool Growers Association
414 Pacific National Life Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Harold Josendal, President
Wyoming Wool Growers Association
Box 892
Casper, Wyoming

Mr. Angus McIntosh
Las Animas, Colorado

Mr. Milton Mercer
Box 189
Prosser, Washington

Mr. H. R. Merman
Armour & Company
3570 Harrison
Ogden, Utah

Mrs. J. T. Murdock, President
Ladies Auxiliary, N.W.G.A.
259 E. 1st North
Heber City, Utah

Mr. Carl Neumann, Assistant Manager
National Live Stock & Meat Board
407 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. John Noh, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association
Kimberly, Idaho

Mr. J. H. Phelps
Union Pacific Railroad
214 U. P. Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Mr. Chris Pittman
Conner Advertising Agency
501 Zook Bldg.
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Everett E. Shuey, Secretary
Montana Wool Growers Association
Livestock Building
Helena, Montana

Mr. Leland Ray Smith
600 Barclay
Craig, Colorado

Mr. Scott A. Smith
Western Wool Handlers Association
Atlas Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Wallace Ulmer, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association
Miles City, Montana

Mr. S. E. Whitworth, President
Montana Wool Growers Association
Dillon, Montana

Mr. Ray W. Willoughby, President
National Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 31
San Angelo, Texas

Mr. G. N. Winder
467 Franklin St.
Denver, Colorado

Mr. W. P. Wing, Secretary
California Wool Growers Association
151 Mission St.
San Francisco 5, California

GRAZING BILL

(Continued from page 21)

able value of such improvements to be determined under rules and regulations of the Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall provide by rules and regulations for the terms and conditions under which transfers of grazing privileges may be made. The Secretary, at the time of transfer, shall not make any reduction in the number of permitted livestock solely on the basis that the permit is being transferred.

Sec. 4. Based upon the customary practices of the grazing privilege holders of each locality concerned, the Secretary shall maintain standards as to the kind and extent of lands, waters or ranch or range improvements or any combination thereof, commonly known as base properties, required as a qualification for grazing privileges on the lands to which this act applies.

Sec. 5. The Secretary is authorized and directed to conduct a comprehensive economic study for the purpose of obtaining information necessary to establish a method of determining grazing fees on the lands described in section 1 which will take into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances. Within 2 years after the date of enactment of this act the Secretary shall submit in writing to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate his recommendations as a result of such study. Pending the completion and submission of such study by the Secretary together with his recommendations, existing methods of determining grazing fees and the presently established basis therefor shall remain in effect.

Sec. 6. (a) Regulations of the Secretary applicable to grazing on lands described in the first section shall include provisions whereby any action or decision of any officer of the Department with respect to grazing uses may, upon request of any person aggrieved by the action or decision, be reviewed. Unless a request for review is made in accordance with the provisions of such regulations, the action or decision shall be final.

(b) Reviews by the Secretary of decisions of the Chief of the Forest Service or the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service with respect to grazing uses shall, upon written request to the Secretary, be referred by him to a board consisting of three members. One member of the board shall be an employee of the Department of Agriculture, to be designated by the Secretary from any agency of the Department not involved in the review. The sec-

ond member shall be designated by the person requesting the review. The third member of the board shall be selected by the other two members, but such third member shall not be either an employee of the Federal or any State Government or directly connected with the livestock industry. Neither the first nor third member shall be a resident of the State in which the lands with respect to which the matter in dispute arose are located. The members of the board shall receive such per diem and actual expenses as may be determined by the Secretary. Hearings shall be held in the State in which the lands with respect to which the matter in dispute arose are located. The board shall consider the case on its merits and furnish its advice and recommendations to the Secretary.

(c) Upon the completion of the review, the Secretary shall render a decision which shall affirm, modify, or reverse the action or decision under review. The decision of the Secretary shall be final unless an appeal therefrom pursuant to section 7 is taken within 60 days from the day in which the decision is announced.

Sec. 7. (a) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Secretary under section 6 may appeal to the Secretary for a review de novo of the action or decision of the officer reviewed under section 6, or of such action or decision as modified or reversed by the decision of the Secretary under such section, by filing a petition therefor within 60 days from the day on which the decision of the Secretary under such section is announced. The petition for appeal shall be in such form and contain such information and allegations as the Secretary, by regulations, shall prescribe. Upon the filing of a petition within the time prescribed in this subsection, the Secretary shall, in accordance with the petition review de novo the action or decision of the officer reviewed under section 6, or such action or decision as modified or reversed by the Secretary under such section. A formal hearing shall be held, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, in the State in which the lands with respect to which the matter in dispute arose are located. The Secretary shall render a decision affirming, modifying, or reversing the action or decision reviewed under section 6, or such action or decision as modified or reversed by the Secretary under such section. The decision of the Secretary under this section shall, except as provided in section 9, be final.

(b) For the purpose of any hearing provided for in this section, the Secretary or his designated representative is authorized

to, and at the request of the appellant shall, take the deposition of any person, and by subpoena require any person to appear and testify, or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any named place, before the Secretary or his designated representative, or before the person taking the deposition. The Secretary or his designated representative is also authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to such witnesses. Any deposition may be taken before any person designated by the Secretary or his designated representative and having power to administer oaths.

(c) Witnesses subpoenaed under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts.

(d) In the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon, any person, the district court in which such person resides, transacts business, or is found shall upon application by the Secretary, have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony, or to appear and produce documents or both, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

Sec. 8. The United States Court of Appeals within whose jurisdiction the formal hearing required by section 7(a) was held is vested with jurisdiction to review any decision made under the provisions of section 7 (a) provided a petition for that purpose is filed within 60 days from the date of the entry of such decision. Service of process in any such proceedings may be had upon the Secretary by delivering to him a copy of the petition. Within the time prescribed by, and in accordance with the requirements of, rules promulgated by the court, unless the proceeding has been terminated on a motion to dismiss the petition, the Secretary shall file in the office of the clerk the record on review, duly certified, consisting of the pleadings, evidence, and proceedings before the Secretary under section 7, or such portions thereof as such rules shall require to be included in such record, or such portions thereof as the petitioner and the Secretary, with the approval of the court, shall agree upon in writing.

Sec. 9. Petitions filed pursuant to section 8 of this act, unless determined on a motion to dismiss the petition, shall be heard by the court upon the record of the pleadings, evidence adduced, and proceedings before the Secretary. If the court determines that the decision of the Secretary under section 7 is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with

law, it shall remand such proceedings to the Secretary with directions either (a) to make such decisions as the court shall determine to be in accordance with law, or (b) to take such further proceedings as in its opinion the law requires.

Sec. 10. The pendency of proceedings 8 of this act shall not, unless specifically ordered by the Secretary or the court as the case may be, operate to stay or suspend the application of the decision involved.

Sec. 11. Decisions and rulings by the Secretary with respect to grazing uses on the lands described in section 1 shall not be reviewed in any manner except as herein provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the authority of the Secretary in his discretion to limit or discontinue the grazing use on any such lands for the purpose of preventing injury to such lands from grazing or to change the use of any such lands from grazing to any other authorized use, nor to authorize the review under sections 7, 8, or 9 of this act of any action or decision with respect to the powers reserved to the Secretary in this section.

Sec. 12. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall give full consideration to the safeguarding of all resources and uses made of these lands, including grazing, mining, recreation, timber production, watershed conservation, and wildlife.

Summary of Proposed Bill to Improve National Forest Lands and Their Administration Submitted by Senator Aiken

Section 1—Coverage of the Bill

Specifies that the bill would apply to the national forests and title III Bankhead-Jones lands of the 14 Western States.

Section 2—Improvements

The Secretary is authorized to promote construction of range improvements. As an incentive to permittees to undertake such action at their own expense, the Secretary is authorized to agree with permittees on the terms under which increased grazing capacity will be made available to them. Present administrative practice assures permittees the benefits of increased grazing capacity resulting from their own investments.

The Secretary is directed to provide for compensation to permittees for the loss of improvements constructed by them with the approval of the Secretary, where the loss is caused by Government action and not by the unlawful act of the permittee.

No permit shall be issued to a new permittee to use improvements constructed by a prior permittee, unless the latter has been compensated, either by the Government or by the new permittee.

The Secretary has authority under existing law to compensate permittees for loss of improvements and has done so on occasion. This proposal directs him to provide such compensation. Issuance of a permit to a new permittee where the prior permittee has not been compensated by the Government or by the new permittee is not now prohibited in the case of lands covered by the bill, although it is prohibited in the case of Taylor Grazing Act lands.

Section 3—Transfers

The Secretary shall specify the terms and conditions under which transfers of grazing privileges may be made. No reduction in grazing permits may be made at time of transfer solely on account of the transfer.

Under present regulations the Secretary or his representative specifies the terms and conditions under which the preference may be transferred. Present instructions prohibit reductions at time of transfer solely because of the transfer.

Section 4—Base Property

Directs the Secretary to maintain base property standards considering land, water, or ranch or range improvements based upon customary practice of the locality and to require these standards as a qualification for a grazing privilege.

The requirements in section 4 do not differ from present standards.

Section 5—Economic Study

The Secretary is directed to make a comprehensive economic study to obtain information needed to establish a method of determining grazing fees. The Secretary is instructed to consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The Secretary is to submit his recommendations to the Agriculture Committees of both Houses within 2 years, and pending this submission existing methods of determining grazing fees shall remain in effect.

The provision directing the Secretary to make a study and submit his recommendations to Congress is new.

Section 6—Board of Appeals

The Secretary is directed to prescribe by regulation a procedure whereby actions of departmental officers may, upon appeal, be reviewed. In the event of an appeal from decisions of the Chiefs of the Forest Service or Soil Conservation Service, the Secretary shall, if requested by the appellant, refer the case to a board of appeals. The board

shall consist of an employee of the Department appointed by the Secretary but not a resident of the State in which the dispute arose; the second member is to be appointed by the appellant; and the third member is to be selected by the other two but not an employee of the Federal or any State government or directly connected with the livestock industry, nor a resident of the State in which the dispute arose. Hearings shall be held in the State in which the dispute arose.

Present procedure provides for a five-man board appointed by the Secretary from members of the Department to consider appeals from decisions of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10—Formal Hearings and Appeals to the Courts

These sections provide in detail the procedure to be followed where any person who is aggrieved by any order of the Secretary made pursuant to section 6 may request a formal hearing. The request for the hearing must contain such information and allegations as the Secretary prescribes. The hearing shall be held in the State in which the dispute arose. The appellant may appeal to the circuit court of appeals from the decision of the Secretary based upon such formal hearing. The proper circuit court is that within whose jurisdiction the formal hearing was held. The court is limited in its review to the record made before the Secretary, and must determine that the Secretary's actions were arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law before remanding or taking any action contrary to the decision of the Secretary. The request for formal hearing or the petition to the court would not operate to suspend the application of the decision unless so ordered by either the Secretary or the court.

Present law does not provide for formal hearings or statutory appeals to the courts.

Section 11—Exceptions to the Scope of the Act

This section specifically limits the review of decisions of the Secretary with respect to grazing to the manner prescribed in the act. It states that nothing in the act would restrict the authority of the Secretary to limit or discontinue the grazing use of any lands in order to prevent injury to such lands from grazing, or to change the use of any lands, and provides that the formal hearings and appeals procedures or sections 7, 8, and 9 shall not apply to protection adjustments and changes of use.

(Continued on page 47)

Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOLMQUIST & SON, A. E.
Rte. 1, Filer, Idaho
HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MANSFIELD, HENRY A.
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho
YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CORRIEDALES

LEVER & SONS, HENRY
McMinnville, Oregon

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
FLOWER, C. F.
Sunnyside, Washington
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

MacCARTHY & SONS, D. P.

Salem, Oregon

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Anaconda, Montana

OLSEN BROS.

Spanish Fork, Utah

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HAMPSHIRE

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ROCK AND SON, P. J.

Drumheller, Alta., Canada

TEDMON LIVESTOCK

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PANAMAS

BELL, TOM

Rupert, Idaho

HORN, JOSEPH

Rupert, Idaho

LAIDLAW, FRED M.

Muldoon, Idaho

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY

Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RICKS BROS.

Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE

Aurora, Utah

BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.

Ephraim, Utah

BEAL, DR. JOHN H.

Cedar City, Utah

CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.

Ephraim, Utah

CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.

Ephraim, Utah

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

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Ephraim, Utah

OLSEN, CLIFFORD

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THE PAULY RANCH

Deer Lodge, Montana

PFISTER & SONS, THOS.

Node, Wyoming

PORT, R. I.

Sundance, Wyoming

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SPENCER, A. T.

Winters, California

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BECKER, M. W.

Rupert, Idaho

BURTON, T. B.

Cambridge, Idaho

CURRY, S. E.

Plainview, Texas

FLOWER, C. F.

Sunnyside, Washington

FOX, FLOYD T.

Silverton, Oregon

FULLMER BROS.

Star Route, Menan, Idaho

GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.

Morrin, Alta., Canada

HALL, WILLIAM C.

Falkland, B.C., Canada

HUBBARD, WALTER P.

Junction City, Oregon

JENKINS, ALLAN

Newton, Utah

LAIDLAW, FRED M.

Muldoon, Idaho

MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.

Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.

OLSEN BROS.

Spanish Fork, Utah

PEMBROOK, RALPH

Big Lake, Texas

ROCK & SON, P. J.

Drumheller, Alta., Canada

VASSAR, ERVIN E.

Dixon, California

VAUGHN, HOWARD

Dixon, California

WANKIER, FARRELL T.

Levan, Utah

WARRICK & SON, ROY B.

Oskaloosa, Iowa

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.

Stanford, Montana

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Anaconda, Montana

PFISTER, LEO

Whitney, Nebraska

SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.

Helena, Montana

GRAZING BILL

(Continued from page 45)

Section 12—Recognition of Other Uses

This section states a congressional policy that the Secretary shall give consideration to all resources and uses, including grazing, watershed conservation, mining, timber production, recreation, and wildlife.

Statement by Senator Barrett

I wish to commend the Senator (Aiken) for the introduction of the bill to which he has referred. I am advised that the bill was introduced pursuant to the President's message of yesterday.

I will say to the Senator that in my judgment the message covered the matter of upstream development and the improvement of forest range lands of the West in an admirable fashion.

The President is on sound ground in advocating the construction of water projects in the upper reaches of the tributaries of our main streams. I have long advocated such a program and I am confident that the people of the Western States and the States themselves will cooperate with a sound program along that line.

I am entirely in accord with the statement by the President that in the use of our forests and public-domain lands "the people are entitled to expect that their timber, minerals, streams and water supply, wildlife and recreational values should be safeguarded, improved, and made available not only for this but for future generations" and also that "at the same time public lands should be made available for their best use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals and encourage full development of the resources involved."

I am confident that the people of the Mountain States will cooperate wholly with a sound program that will bring about range improvement and the protection and development of our watersheds.

3. Report of Secretary Benson

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1953.

Hon. George D. Aiken,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
and Forestry, United States Senate.

Dear Senator Aiken: Reference is made to your request of August 3 for a report on

S. 2548, a bill to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent thereon; and for other purposes. This bill is identical to H. R. 6787, by Congressman Hope.

The objective of S. 2548 is to clarify and specify the procedures to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in administering the grazing resources of the national forests and the title III Bankhead-Jones lands in the 14 Western States.

The bill deals with construction of range improvements by permittees; transfer of grazing privileges; base property standards; an economic study to help develop a method for determining grazing fees; boards of appeal with respect to grazing uses; formal hearings and appeals to the courts. The bill also spells out certain exceptions to its provisions, and recognizes the importance of all resources and uses of these lands.

Following is a summary of the specific provisions of the bill and a comparison of wherein these provisions differ from existing law.

Section 1. Coverage of the bill: The bill would apply to the national forests and title III Bankhead-Jones lands in the 14 Western States.

Section 2. Improvements:

The Secretary is authorized to promote and encourage construction of range improvements by grazing permittees. As an incentive to permittees to undertake much action at their own expense, the Secretary is authorized to agree with permittees on the terms under which resulting increased grazing capacity will be made available to them.

Recent changes in administrative practice now assure permittees the benefits of increasing grazing capacity resulting from their own investments.

The Secretary is directed to provide for compensation to permittees for the loss of improvements constructed by them with the approval of the Secretary, where the loss is caused by Government action and not by the unlawful act of the permittee. No permit shall be issued to a new permittee to use improvements constructed by a prior permittee, unless the latter has been compensated, either by the Government or by the new permittee.

The Secretary has authority under existing law to compensate permittees for loss of improvements. This proposal directs him to provide such compensation. Issuance of

permit to a new permittee where the prior permittee has not been compensated for improvements by either the Government or the new permittee is not now prohibited.

Section 3. Transfer of grazing privileges:

The Secretary shall specify the terms and conditions under which transfers of grazing privileges may be made. No reduction in grazing permits may be made at time of transfer solely on account of the transfer.

Under present regulations the Secretary or his representative specifies the terms and conditions under which the preference may be transferred. Present administrative instructions prohibit reductions at time of transfer solely because of the transfer. A proposed new administrative policy, now under consideration, would provide that protection reductions would be made as and when needed without relation to any transfer of grazing privileges.

Section 4. Base property:

The Secretary is directed to maintain base property standards considering land, water, or ranch or range improvements based upon customary practice of the locality and to require these standards as a qualification for a grazing privilege.

The requirements in section 4 do not differ from present practice.

Section 5. Economic study:

The Secretary is directed to make a comprehensive economic study to obtain information needed to establish a method of determining grazing fees. The Secretary is instructed to consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The Secretary is to submit his recommendations to the Agriculture Committees of both Houses within 2 years, and pending this submission existing methods of determining grazing fees shall remain in effect.

The provision directing the Secretary to make a study and submit his recommendations to Congress is new.

Section 6. Board of appeals:

The Secretary is directed to prescribe by regulation a procedure whereby actions of departmental officers may, upon appeal, be reviewed. In the event of an appeal from decisions of the Chiefs of the Forest Service or Soil Conservation Service, the Secretary shall, if requested by the appellant, refer the case to an advisory board of appeals. The board shall consist of an employee of the Department appointed by the Secretary but not a resident of the State in which the dispute arose; the second member is to be selected by the appellant; and the third member is to be selected by the other two but shall not be an employee of the Federal or any State Governments or directly connected with the

livestock industry, nor a resident of the State in which the dispute arose.

Present administrative procedure provides for a five-man advisory board appointed by the Secretary from members of the Department (but not the Forest Service) to consider appeals from decisions of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Present procedure also provides for appeal of administrative decisions to progressively higher levels within the Forest Service. A dissatisfied grazing permittee can appeal to the immediate superior of the officer making the decision all the way from ranger to the Chief Forester. Or he may, if he desires, have his case heard by the local grazing advisory board, which then advises the Forest Supervisor.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10. Formal hearings and appeals to the courts:

These sections provide in detail the procedure to be followed where any person who is aggrieved by any order of the Secretary made pursuant to section 6 may request a formal hearing. The request for the hearing must contain such information and allegations as the Secretary prescribes. The hearing shall be held in the State in which the dispute arose. The appellant may appeal to the circuit court of appeals from the decision of the Secretary based upon such formal hearing. The proper circuit court is that within whose jurisdiction the formal hearing was held. The court is limited in its review to the record made before the Secretary and must determine that the Secretary's actions were arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the law before remanding or taking any action contrary to the decision of the Secretary. The request for formal hearing or the petition to the court would not operate to suspend the application of the decision unless so ordered by either the Secretary or the court.

Present law does not authorize formal hearings or statutory appeals to the courts. However, courts will grant relief from arbitrary or capricious actions of public officers.

Section 11. Exceptions to the bill:

This section specifically limits the review of decisions of the Secretary with respect to grazing to the manner prescribed in the act. It states that nothing in the act would restrict the authority of the Secretary to limit or discontinue the grazing use of any lands in order to prevent injury to such lands from grazing, or to change the use of any lands, and provides that the formal hearings and appeals procedures of sections 7, 8, and 9 shall not apply to protection adjustments and changes of use.

Section 12. Recognition of other uses:

This section states a congressional policy that the Secretary shall give consideration to all resources and uses, including grazing, watershed conservation, timber production, recreation, mining, and wildlife.

The Department has considered carefully the probable effects of S. 2548. It feels that the provisions of the bill would benefit the holders of grazing privileges. It also feels that the bill would not hamper the administration of the national forests or Bankhead-Jones lands; that it would not interfere with the management and protection of the range resources; and that it would give due recognition to the multiple-use objectives of the national forests and importance of all resources and uses on the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

The Department recommends enactment of S. 2548.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. Benson,
Secretary.

4. Statement by Congressman D'Ewart

MR. Speaker, those of us who live in the States where our great natural resources are largely undeveloped are much encouraged by the message sent to Congress today by the President of the United States. He calls attention to the wise use and conservation of the great natural resources of our Nation—soil, water, grass, timber, and minerals. He states:

"Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources—a policy initiated 50 years ago under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt. To do this within the framework of a sound fiscal policy and in the light of defense needs will require the maximum cooperation among the States and local communities, farmers, businessmen and other private citizens, and the Federal Government. It will require the development of clear guidelines to be established by the Congress as to the proper functions of the Federal Government. It will require the revitalization of renewable resources by users who should be entitled to reasonable assurances in connection with authorized uses. It will require adherence to sound principles for the financing and the sharing of the cost of multiple-purpose

land and water resource development. It will require improved Federal organization to accomplish a more logical division of responsibilities among the various Federal agencies in order that resource development programs may be carried on with the greatest efficiency and the least duplication. And it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests."

In these words, the President has outlined a program for constructive development and use of our great natural resources.

Earlier in this session, I introduced a bill known as the Uniform Grazing bill. This legislation drew a large amount of fire—not so much because of what it contained, but because of the fear engendered by those who had not carefully read the proposal. Hearings were held on this bill, following which it was decided to try to draft a bill which would have the support of the Department of Agriculture and groups who had expressed opposition to some of the provisions of the original bill at the hearings.

The new bill which will be introduced today by Senator Aiken in the Senate and Congressman Hope in this body is not a uniform grazing bill, but does deal with grazing problems in the Department of Agriculture. In the drafting of this legislation, we have had the cooperation of Senator Aiken, Senator Barrett, Congressman Hope, and his staff, the Forest Service, and others vitally concerned in the sound use and management of our water and grass resources. This bill is being introduced today so that there will be an opportunity to thoroughly examine it before congressional action next session. It does not provide for uniform management of grazing lands under the jurisdiction of the various departments of the Federal Government. Perhaps future legislation, as proposed in the President's message, can take care of this situation. This bill does, however, carry out many of the principles enunciated in the President's message.

Those of us interested in the wise management of the water, soil, and grass resources welcome suggestions for improvement of this new bill.

AROUND THE Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 24, 1953.

ARIZONA

Temperatures are slightly above normal. Numerous thundershowers in amounts mostly light and spotty. Cotton harvest and ginning started in Yuma, Salt River, and lower Gila Valleys. Cotton good in San Simon and Tucson areas. Ranges spotty; poor to good. Most stock water tanks full, except at lower elevations in north.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged near normal. Very light, widely scattered precipitation in some north and coastal districts. Normal fire danger prevailed in north, and normally high fire danger in south. Weather generally favorable for crop development and harvesting.

Capay, Yolo County August 15, 1953

We have no summer range, but use barley stubble to graze our sheep on. The moisture has been plentiful around here, and feed is better than it was last year at this time.

Lambs sold in April here for around 23 cents.

—Oscar Durst

Petrolia, Humboldt County August 26, 1953

Most of our wool has been shipped to the California Wool Marketing Association. We do not contract our lambs here; they are shipped to San Francisco where they are sold. Lambs sold in July were in good shape.

It commenced to rain today. We've had 1.60 inches and it is still raining. Our main problems have been bear, bobcats and coyotes. Bear have killed approximately ten of our ewes so far this year, and cats and coyotes have killed 30 lambs.

—James F. Dunn

COLORADO

Temperatures normal in west; somewhat below in northeast, and above elsewhere. Some frost at higher elevations. Precipitation light in west, near seasonal in Platte and upper Arkansas Valleys, and heavy elsewhere with one to four inches at many stations. Some hail damage in Kit Carson, Sedgwick, and Otero Counties. Increased moisture benefited vegetation in plains area. Soil preparation and seeding fall grain active in east. Pastures and ranges spotted, but improved generally. Livestock very good.

Craig, Moffat County August 26, 1953

We, at present, have our usual concern about winter feed, foreign importation of meat, wool and a score of agricultural products. In addition to a tariff, I believe an extensive organization program in the farm flock States would help. We lack voting power, the only thing that a politician understands. A better understanding between agriculture and labor is needed, to offset the doctrine of divide and conquer. After agriculture is poverty stricken, labor will fall without much effort. If labor costs in America could be met, possibly some improved method of handling wool would help.

In some cases our range is not half as good as it was last year at this time, and our lambs will be about ten pounds below last year's crop.

We have had a few scattered cloud-bursts.

—Blaine Dryden

IDAHO

Temperatures averaged three to 10 degrees above normal over State. Slight showers fell at most stations in southcentral and east and at a few stations in north. Harvest of fall grain progressing rapidly; quality and yields satisfactory, except poor quality in Lewiston area. Second cutting of hay nearly completed. Pastures and ranges in extreme east improved by showers.

Weiser, Washington County July 25, 1953

Our forest permit has been cut 20 days this year. The reason? They know, I don't.

All the wool sold early from 54 to 60 cents. I recently marketed half of my lambs at Nampa, Idaho at \$24.35 per hundred-weight. The lambs averaged 99 pounds.

The problems we have with sheep hinge on lack of efficient herders, and the Forest Service. They want to put us out altogether. And they probably will before long if we don't find a way to stop them.

—George Sperapulos

Weiser, Washington County August 26, 1953

We have had very little rain and the feed on the range is not as good as it was last year at this time. Our lambs should come off the range in good condition, however.

There has been some contracting of lambs for fall delivery in our area. Mixed fat and feeder lambs are bringing 16 to 16½ cents. Fine-wool yearling ewes, bought mostly in small bunches for replacement, have brought \$25. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes sold from \$20 to \$25.

Operation costs must be reduced if we are to make ends meet. Labor is a big item. Many of the Basques that were imported for sheep labor are turning to other industries at higher wages, so they can be with other people more. The timber companies are one of the principal places where they are being employed. Basques who have been in the U. S. for a few years are largely responsible.

Something should be done about the herder situation. Also CCC stored feeds could and should be released at 50 percent of loan value to the producers and feeders. This would reduce feed costs, and stimulate demand for feeder lambs and cattle.

—G. E. Stanfield

MONTANA

Light, scattered showers except moderate locally in eastern third. Very favorable for harvest which made rapid progress. Winter wheat one-half harvested and spring wheat one-third; yields better than expected. Winter wheat seeding started in southeast. Hay yields continue good. Winter feed prospects excellent. Ranges mostly good, but short in southwest and southcentral. Livestock good to excellent.

Ballantine, Yellowstone County **August 19, 1953**

We have had no demand for yearling ewes or any kind of breeding ewes. The way it looks to me, it costs too much for the growers to market their wool, and feed costs are too high to make any money.

The condition of the range is the best it has been in years. Compared with last year at this time, it is probably 25 percent better. We have had sufficient moisture to keep the feed good. The lambs should come off the range this year in top condition.

Fat lambs are selling at near 20 cents, feeder lambs at 16 cents, fine-wool ewe lambs at 18 cents, crossbred ewe lambs (whitefaced) at 17 cents, and mixed lots at around 16.5 cents.

A recent sale of 900 fine-wool yearling ewes was made at \$18.

—Alex Kinmouth

NEVADA

Fair and warm. Windy during latter part of week. Too dry and warm for best growth of crops and ranges. Livestock in good condition in Humboldt County.

NEW MEXICO

Scattered, beneficial rains at intervals over most of State; amounts light to locally heavy. Heavy rain and hail on 19th in Estancia Valley resulted in an estimated \$200,000 crop damage, mostly to pinto beans. Temperatures cool in northeast; near normal elsewhere. Ranges and pasture considerably improved in east, elsewhere spotty. Cotton progressing well; fruiting heavily. Cattle and sheep mostly good.

Roswell, Chaves County **July 25, 1953**

There haven't been any recent transactions in wool in our area but during spring shearing, prices ranged from 40 to 72 cents. To my knowledge no New Mexico lambs have been contracted for fall delivery.

Range conditions have been picking up since July 1st, and are a little better in some areas than they were a year ago.

—Herbert P. Joyce

OREGON

Hot days with cool nights; most stations reporting temperatures above normal. A few light scattered showers produced 0.02 to 0.11 on coast, trace to 0.10 inch in western valleys, and trace to 0.38 inch east of Cascades. Brief, intense dust storm in Baker County on 16th. High winds blew peaches and pears off trees in Hood River Valley. Thunderstorm on evening of 19th caused considerable damage to local electrical substation at Dufur and delayed harvest in mid-Columbia area. Fall grain harvest about one-half completed; good crop. Pastures and ranges drying; ample feed. Livestock in good to excellent condition.

McMinnville, Yamhill County **August 17, 1953**

In recent sales fine-wool and whiteface crossbred yearling ewes went for \$20.

Early market lambs coming into central markets and auctions have been big but not prime. There was too much lush pasture in the early summer. More lambs are on feed in midsummer in this area than usual.

Range feed is very good and about half again better than it was a year ago.

Cash sales of lamb's wool to local buyers have been made at 43 cents.

—Henry W. Lever

WHAT? 11th Annual Idaho PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

WHEN? WEDNESDAY SEPT. 23rd, 10 a.m.

WHERE? BONNEVILLE COUNTY FAIR BUILDINGS Tautphaus Park, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

ALL BREEDS OF SHEEP:

Registered and Range Rams

Registered Ewes—in pen
lots of 1 to 6

AUCTIONEER:

Col. Ellis A. White of Ontario, Oregon

ORDER OF SELLING

Whiteface breeds in morning
10:00 A.M.

Blackface breeds in afternoon
1:30 P.M.

Dog Demonstration—7:00 P.M.
Tuesday evening, Sept. 22nd

Write for Catalogue:

Idaho Purebred Sheep
Breeders, Inc.

c/o Mrs. Olah Rucker
Rt. 1, Shelley, Idaho

Pendleton, Umatilla County
August 24, 1953

Fine-wool yearling ewes have recently sold for \$22.50, while crossbred (white-face) yearling ewes brought \$25. The lambs should come off the range in very good condition this year, as feed is a little better than last.

We have been hampered by a shortage of sheepherders. Some herders are old and too feeble to be left alone.

—Clint Lewis

SOUTH DAKOTA

Second week of dry weather in east; mostly dry in west, except showers in some sections of northwest with one- to two-inch amounts. Seasonal temperatures continue with warm days and cool nights. Good growing conditions for corn and soybeans. Small grain harvest good progress. Another 7 to 10 days needed to complete third cutting of alfalfa in southeast.

Camp Crook, Harding County
August 24, 1953

With the low price of lambs and wool, it's quite hard for us to make ends meet. But our lambs look quite good now, and they should look better at shipping time.

The range has been getting plenty of rain and the grass is in good condition.

Fat lambs at Belle Fourche recently sold at from 19 to 22 cents. Feeder lambs went at from 15 to 17 cents. Fine-wool yearling ewes sold at around \$15.

We sold our wool before shearing for 60 cents, which is about the price most of the wools brought.

—Albert Turbiville and Son

Camp Crook, Harding County
August 18, 1953

I saw a sheep dealer recently who had some dry, fat two-year-old ewes for sale. He was asking \$17 a head for them, but I don't believe he made any sales. It seems to me that the price he was asking was quite reasonable compared to the price of steel and feed.

We have had more rain than usual, and feed conditions on the range are very good. There is plenty of grass and water. Our lambs will come off the range this year as heavy feeders.

So far as I know, there has been no contracting of lambs for fall delivery in this area.

—Harry J. Turbiville

Harding, Harding County
August 21, 1953

Our lambs should come off the range in pretty fair shape. We had heavy rains the last of July and early in August, so forage is good.

There are a few lambs selling through sales rings at from 15 to 18 cents per pound.

The prices of what we raise are going to have to come up or of what we buy come down, if we're to stay in business.

—Dewey Turbiville

Willet, Harding County
August 27, 1953

We have more feed on the range than we have had in the past several years. It's about 75 percent better than it was last year.

Our lambs will come off the range in excellent condition.


—Mark Tennant

TEXAS

Showers and thunderstorms in most sections made significant progress in relieving drought. Some points in extreme south measured more rain in past week than total since year began. Rises in Rio Grande River at Eagle Pass insure irrigation for all lower Rio Grande Valley for a week or 10 days. Seasonal temperatures. Increased soil moisture

in northwest points to very active wheat seeding in next 2 weeks. Some early planted wheat up to fair stands. Fall and winter commercial vegetable prospects much improved. Range and pasture feed improved, but supplemental feeding will continue in west until ranges recover.

FOR Worming SHEEP CATTLE



Triple Purpose Drench
Eliminates
Stomachworms - Nodularworms
Tapeworms
SHEEP, GOATS, CATTLE
with single dose
Proven by scientific research to be effective for the removal of the above parasites. Backed by field reports to be highly effective with a single dose. Regarded as the outstanding drench on the market. Fasting is not necessary. Easily administered to both sheep and cattle.

Sold through Wilke Dealers
or Direct. Price \$5.25 gal.

WILKE
Dependable
ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI



Picture of our 1953 Range Ram Offerings. We will have consignments at all the leading sales this year.

You Can Put Quality in Your Herds By Saving Top Ewe Lambs from Madsen Rams. Nor Will You Be Disappointed When the Heavy, Long-bodied Wether Lambs Cross the Scales.

DON'T WAIT! Contact Us Now for Your Needs in 1953

Have a good selection of rams raised under range conditions.

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

W. C. Olsen, Mgr.

"Ask the Man Who Uses Madsen Bucks"

Del Rio, Val Verde County
August 24, 1953

Many will need long-term loans at low interest (3 percent) in order for the industry to survive, and pay for the huge debt incurred by four years of drought. The industry must have protection from cheap, foreign competition.

The range has been in very poor condition; there is only browse for feed. Conditions are much worse than last year. This is the severest drought on record. The lambs are all being fed, and they will come off the range in poor condition.

Feeder lambs have been bringing 14 to 16 cents per pound. All other types of lambs, except non-existing fat lambs, are selling about the same. Some contracts have been made in our area for fall delivery of lambs.

—Horace K. Fawcett
UTAH

A few showers over east and southcentral, otherwise warm, dry, and windy. Alfalfa seed production will be down considerably from last year.

Holladay, Salt Lake County
August 20, 1953

There have been no transactions in our district of late. Our lambs will come off from the range in good flesh, however, as range feed has been fair.

Our main problem is that expenses are still up, and prices are going down.

—W. O. Collard

Mt. Pleasant, Utah County
August 15, 1953

Lambs will likely come off the range about five pounds less than average, since range feed has been short, due to weather conditions. Forage is about two-thirds below last year's.

There have been no sales or contracting of lambs in our area.

The high cost of living and the low prices of our products are giving us grave concern.

—George Clark Cook

WASHINGTON

First part of week quite warm, with maxima in eastern half reaching near-record readings; in final days a general cooling was noticed. Precipitation subnormal except for an area in central where showers and thundershowers occurred. Wheat harvest in final days in many counties and past peak in all. Some damage to wheat from rain and hail, but harvest will equal last year's. Pastures

over State badly in need of rain. High temperatures could create a fire problem in timbered mountains.

Riverside, Okanogan County
August 20, 1953

I sold my wool at 54 cents at the ranch.

The feed conditions of the summer range have been excellent, and the lambs should come off the range in averagely good condition.

Prices are our biggest problem at this time.

—Emmett Smith

Voss, Coleman County
August 17, 1953

Of course, our range conditions are very poor, a way below average. Thus, the lambs will come off the range light in weight and feeders are not willing to pay much for them. They don't have much faith in meat prices next spring.

—A. O. Feeler

WYOMING

Statewide precipitation and temperatures about normal. Northern half dry; in south above normal rainfall. Grain harvest well along; yields normal. Irrigated crops and pastures average.

Sundance, Crook County
August 18, 1953

Our lambs are in good condition; we have one-fourth fats and the rest feeders. As yet there has been no contracting of any lambs.

The prices we receive do not compare favorably with what we buy, namely feed, machinery, labor, etc. I believe if the feeders could be assured of a profit, we wouldn't have to worry about selling our range lambs. As the situation now stands, it looks as if our lambs won't bring very much or will not be wanted at all.

—Edwards Brothers

SALT WATER MAY BECOME USABLE

The Interior Department is now conducting a research program on the methods of converting saline and brackish waters into water that can be used for human consumption, irrigation and industry in both coastal and inland areas where shortages of potable water are approaching critical stages.

Eleven research contracts have been approved for study of this problem. Congress voted \$400,000 for the program for the year ending next June 30.

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The National Wool Grower

Meat on the move

Again this fall thousands upon thousands of meat animals will be on the move. They may come from the high grazing lands of the Big Horn country, from the great hog-producing Corn Belt, from the rolling Sand Hills, from the High Plains, from all the famous areas where cattle, hogs and sheep begin.

Many of the cows, ewes and sows will be carried over in breeding herds and flocks. Younger animals also may be kept as replacements, or to expand herds or flocks. Stockers and feeders will find new homes. Some will go to be fattened in the grain-rich Corn Belt and elsewhere . . . some on short feed, others on long. Grass-fat cattle, sheep and lambs will find their way to the pens in stockyards at local and terminal markets.

From these markets our meat supply must continue to move . . . through the plants of 18,000 meat packers and other commercial slaughterers. Fresh beef, pork, lamb and veal are perishable and must be sold in ten to fourteen days . . . only a small per cent is ever frozen and held. It must move to the consumer through about 300,000 retail stores and to even a larger number—375,000—public eating places.

The livestock and meat industry which brings meat to America's millions is our largest single industry. Think of the millions of separate business transactions! Think of the feed, labor and transportation required! Think of the competition in buying and selling . . . the perishability of our products and the speed with which meat is moved into America's forty million kitchens.

This flow of meat is the end result of decisions made three to five years ago by the people who raise the nation's meat animals.

PRICE OF LIVESTOCK

Each morn, as day begins to break, the nation's stockyards come awake. Some days the "runs" fill every pen . . . on others, hardly one in ten. To balance big or small "supply" against "demand" is what we try. And that is mighty hard to do; because we cannot say to you, "Ship in a lot of beeves right now—folks are buying meat—and how!" Nor can we say to people, "Pray, don't ask your store for meat today, but keep your order cut down low, 'cause livestock shipments are quite slow!" What buyers buy and shippers ship makes livestock prices rise or dip. And here's a fact on which to bet—it's *always* true: the price we get for meat we sell (by-products, too) governs what we can pay to you.



Animal Fats and Proteins Make Big Difference in Livestock Feeds

by Dr. O. H. M. Wilder,
American Meat
Institute Foundation

Feeds rich in animal proteins are also rich in animal fats. And both protein and fats are very important to the growth and gain of meat animals, according to recent findings of experiment stations, and of research conducted by the American Meat Institute Foundation, under contract with the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory—U.S.D.A.

At the University of Missouri they produced a hog that weighed 201 lbs. at exactly four months! Other pigs in the litter were close behind. Tankage was an important item in the ration of the sow and her pigs . . . tankage containing 60% animal protein and about 8% fat.

Tallow pellets with roughage were fed to steers at the University of Nebraska. These pellets contained ground corn cobs and 5.5% tallow. Weight gains were made by steers on those pellets at less cost than by any other group in the test.

Reduced cost of production is very important to feeders. It can be achieved by judicious use of animal by-products in feeds. Getting pigs off to market earlier or reducing cost of gain on steers are good examples.

Important new developments are indicated by field reports of large cattle-feeding operations where meat scrap has been used at a 10% level in the feed. The meat scrap contained 50% protein and 10% fat, and feeders claim excellent results in leaner meat, faster gains and lowered costs.

Use of animal protein and fats in more feeds benefits the feeder in many ways. In addition to the advances cited, it creates a larger outlet for animal by-products. The livestock producer gains in two ways . . . better feeds, and broadened markets for the animal by-products.

Soda Bill Sez:

Men who make "dough" know that word begins with DO.



8,000 Centuries of Know-How

800,000 years!
That's the combined years of ex-

perience and effort of the 76,000 men and women who work for Swift & Company. They work in meat packing plants, in dairy and poultry plants, in wholesale branch houses, in plant food factories, in oil mills. They are meat cutters, livestock buyers, salesmen, engineers, research people and office workers . . . they have a hundred and one different skills and abilities.

The people who have these 8,000 centuries of varied know-how combine into a smooth-working team—Swift & Company. A team which processes your livestock into meat and by-products . . . which buys dairy and poultry products and other agricultural raw materials, and turns them into food and other useful commodities . . . which produces plant foods and feeds for your use and distributes all of these products throughout the nation. Ours is a big, complex job which takes all the experience we can muster. Even 800,000 years are none too much.

Tom Slager

Agricultural Research Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for POT ROAST AND BROWN BEANS

3 to 5 pound pot roast	1 No. 2 1/2 size can
1 1/2 cups brown beans	tomatoes
2 tablespoons fat	1 tablespoon chili
6 small whole onions	powder
2 tablespoons salt	1/4 teaspoon pepper

Soak beans overnight in water to cover. Brown roast on all sides in fat. Add beans, onions, tomatoes, chili powder, salt and pepper. Cover and cook over low heat 2 1/2 to 3 hours, or until meat is tender and beans are done. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours



Many Thanks

The National Wool Growers Association wishes to thank the 133 buyers from 13 States and Canada, who made purchases at the 38th National Ram Sale. We also appreciate the attendance of other bidders and many visitors at the sale and also the assistance of the Ogden Union Stockyards Company, the management of the Livestock Show Coliseum, and all of the others whose assistance made this event a truly great sheep show as well as a successful ram sale.

While sale prices in whiteface breeds were a barometer of the present lack of interest in replacement production, the interest in lamb production was evident as several records were broken in blackface prices. We earnestly feel that our present efforts to improve the financial status of sheep production, will help to restore confidence in the industry and in future production. Please remember your purchases at the National Rame Sale help to support our industry make your industry profitable.

We assure everyone that high standards in quality ram production will be maintained at the National Ram Sale, which will again be held in the Coliseum at Ogden, Utah. **WATCH FOR 1954 SALE DATES, TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON!**

National Wool



Growers Association

414 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah